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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,799—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th Sept.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Creswe	3rd October
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monle	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4709	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Monle	26th ,,

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,325	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kieno	1,432	25th September,

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This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

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FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI *via* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 24th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingn, Bushire, Fao, and Buareb, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 24th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 26th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
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CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,

Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1896-97.

WHEREAS the Government of Bombay have in Government Resolution No. 2360 of 4th September, 1896, Financial Department, sanctioned the raising in the open market of a LOAN of SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES required by the Surat Municipality, for the construction of Water Works for supplying the City of Surat with Water, the Surat Municipality hereby invites TENDERS for Surat Municipal Debentures to the extent of Four and-a-half lakhs—rupees (Rs 4,50,000).

The Surat Municipality has fixed a Minimum Rate of 103 per cent. Under which Rate no Tender will be accepted. Tenders at and above the Rate of 100 per cent. will be accepted in the order of the Rates Tendered, beginning with the highest Rate; the amount allotted at the Lowest Rate at which Tenders are accepted will be divided among those who have Tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their Tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued, if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

The Debentures will be for Rs. 100 each, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly. 160 debentures will be paid off on 20th October, 1898, and thereafter in each year up to 1926 inclusive 155 debentures will be paid off on the same date. The debentures to be paid off in each year will be determined by yearly drawings which the Municipality will cause to be publicly made at Surat. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Surat Municipality, at the Surat Municipal Office, up to 4 P. M., on TUESDAY, October 6th, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened at a Special General Meeting of the Surat Municipality. An intimation will forthwith be sent to all tenderers informing them of the result of their Tenders.

Tenders must be in the form given below. They must be enclosed in closed covers superscribed "Tender for Surat Municipal Debenture Loan." Each Tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount Tendered for.

Allotments will be payable in three instalments as follows.—

1 On 20th October, 1896, one-half of the amount allotted plus the whole of the difference (if any) between the amount allotted and the amount which the tenderer has agreed to pay for the amount allotted;

2 On the 20th January, 1897, one Iquarter of the amount allotted;

3 On 20th August, 1897, one quarter of the amount allotted;

The instalments shall be paid to the Secretary at the Surat Municipal Office. Deposits received from persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part will be taken as part payment of the first instalment, unless that instalment is not paid in full on the prescribed date, in which case they will be forfeited. Other deposits will be returned after the allotments have been announced.

Interest will run from the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments.

The debentures will be issued on the security of the Surat Municipal revenues. The only existing prior charge upon them is the loan taken up under the authority conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3583 of 20th September, 1889, the balance of which is at present Rs. 1,40,000. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Surat Municipality.

By Order,

NANUMIAN B. SHAIKH,

Secretary, Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office, Surat, 19th Sept., 1896.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1896-97.

FORM OF TENDER

I hereby

Tender for Rupees of Surat Municipal Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees

Annas for every hundred

Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay the balance of the allotment to the Secretary of the Surat Municipality on or before the dates named in the advertisement for the payment of instalments.

(Signature)

(Address)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1895.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25, 000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (noon-first), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,

Secretary,

Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees Annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in Debentures of Rupees each.

(Signature)

(Address)

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN"

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "KT. of ST. JOHN" ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS,

Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Sept., 1896.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to

BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,

Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of RICHARD WILLIAM HARE, late of Sunny Lea, Glendinning Avenue Heymouth in the County of Dorset in England, who died at Sunny Lea, aforesaid, on the 18th day of April, 1896, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 12th day of September, 1896, to WILLIAM HARLEY TAYLOR, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,

Administrator's Attorneys.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

To declare a Dividend,

To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VARJDASS & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1896.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 26th instant, to Saturday, the 3rd October, 1896, (both days inclusive).

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Herd, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. K. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:

Colonel T. DEANE,

Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,

Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a further lot of very valuable Oil-paintings with rich gilt frames to be sold without reserve.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street:—

On account of the concerned, a further collection of very rich valuable fine art oil-paintings in magnificent gold frames, consisting of landscape and historical views.

The above paintings were exhibited in the Deansgate Art Galleries, Manchester Spring Exhibition.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TRIMBUCK PURUSHRAM STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Cullianjee Huttonjee Rowjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dewjee Ramjee Jadhow, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold Foras land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2963, Street Nos. 134 and 138, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 516 new No. 14097, old Survey No. 4, new Survey Nos. 2-5595 to 2-5598, and bounded on the north and west by the property of the late Bhawani Ranjee, on the south by the property of Cullianjee Sewjee Bhansali, and on the east by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND ***	" "	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label	" "	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S * * * *, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S * * * (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	23

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per Doz Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year. Application to

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CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

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ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

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ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

S. M. MOSES, ESQ.

W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.

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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

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With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,

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Liberal Surrender values

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FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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OR

B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,

Agents.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my tetrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,05,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,89,336 14 2
Sundries	"	1,09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,

Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Paris, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is all

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 49m. Sun sets, 15h., 6m. High water 11-30m., 11-56a. Low water, 5-6m., 5-26a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Organ Recital, by Mr. F. St. Dove, Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Mr. T. Empson's performance in Aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.
Lecture: Kapole Mitra Mandal Hall, Kalbadevie Road, by Mr. Dayabhai Thanaji, on "Industry," 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45, punctually.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CYCLING CLUB.—The tenth run of the club will take place on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, when members are requested to meet at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6-45 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Rheinfels, Hoseinee, and Thames left it on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday, respectively.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—"Penny Reading," at 8-30 p.m., to-night. An interesting literary and musical programme has been arranged. Admission 8 annas, children half-price.

ORGAN RECITAL.—We would remind our readers of the organ recital which will take place, this afternoon, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, at 6 p.m. An interesting programme has been prepared by Mr. Seymour Dove, the organist of Colaba Church, which will be varied by vocal solos, by Messrs. Contes and Jamieson, and a cornet solo by that talented player, Mr. Rhenius.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—His Excellency the Governor has given his patronage to Tommy Empson's performance, at the above theatre, to-night. The object of the entertainment and the programme submitted will surely attract a large assembly. The programme is published in our advertising columns, and being replete with good items, is sure to please. The plan is filling rapidly at Mitchell's, Medows Street. The performance commences at 9-30 p.m.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A WOMAN.—Balla Naikoo, a woman, residing at Duncan Road, has reported to the police that a woman, named Tarza, who used to come to her house, stole from a box, in her room, gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 297, on the 19th instant. The police, on inquiry, ascertained that Tarza, has absconded from Bombay, and is believed to have gone to her native country, Satara, to which place the police have already wired.

THEFT AT THE P. AND O. DOCKYARD.—Mr. L. A. Macaulay, assistant cashier at the P and O. Company's Dockyard, residing at Thana, reported to the police, on Sunday forenoon, the theft of three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and two annas in silver, from his office desk, on the 14th instant. The complainant stated that he placed the notes under a paper-weight some time on Monday, the 14th instant, and forgot all about them until Wednesday following, when on looking for them he found them missing, the office being closed on the intervening day (Tuesday).

A ROAD INSPECTOR ROBBED.—Mr. G. B. Atkinson, Chief Inspector of Roads, Bombay Municipality, residing at Flag Staff Hill, Parel Tank Road, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that on going downstairs, at 7 a.m., that day, he discovered that, some time during the night, his spare bed-room had been entered, and a steel trunk stolen therefrom. On an inquiry the trunk was found broken open, about two hundred yards away from the house, and a silver watch, with a gold chain attached, a diamond ring, and a currency note for Rs. 10, in all collectively valued at Rs. 272, were stolen therefrom, a number of wearing apparel, a dressing case, a shooting bag, with implements, and a small box, containing cheque-books, &c., were found safe in the trunk. The complainant has recently discharged two servants.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A KALASEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Stone Bunder, touching the death of Esaac Comar, aged twenty-two years, lately a kalasee, employed on board the buggalow No. 9, belonging to a Parsee. About 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the buggalow, which was lying off the Stone Bunder, under the command of Captain Noormahomed Daiser, was preparing to leave Bombay Harbour, bound for Point de Galle. The deceased went on the yard ready to hoist the sail. The rope attached to the yard broke, and he fell into the buggalow, striking his stomach against the steward. When picked up, he complained of pain in the stomach. He was taken ashore, and conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the house-surgeon, after examining him, asked him to stay in the hospital for treatment, but Esaac refused to do so. He was then conveyed to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort, who did nothing, and he was again taken on board the buggalow. A few hours afterwards his stomach began to be puffed up, and he had difficulty in breathing. He remained in that state until Sunday last, when he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE "AMARDAD-SAL" PARSEE HOLIDAY.—Yesterday the banks and all Parsee places of business were closed on account of the "Amerdad-Sal" holiday, which occurs on the day immediately following the "Khurdad-Sal" holiday. The former appears to have no origin in the books of the Parsees, and is merely but up a continuation of the latter. No religious ceremonies are required; and the day is spent in the enjoyment of pleasure. It is the last day of the Mookhtad holidays, Amerdat or Ameretat is the archangel presiding over trees, and is usually coupled with Khurdad. This latter is celebrated in honour of the anniversary of the birth of Zoroaster, the prophet of the Parsees. As to the exact time and place of his birth, philosophers have not as yet agreed. Modern researches, aided by the discoveries in the Cuneiform inscriptions, have, however, pretty nearly ascertained that he was born in the city of Rai, in the north of Persia, in the reign of Gustasp, one of the last kings of the Kaiyanian dynasty, about 1200 B. C. On this day religious ceremonies are performed in the morning and at midnight by the priests; and the rest of the day is passed in feasting and enjoyments. Khurdad is an archangel presiding over water, vegetation, and all kinds of fruits.

NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A correspondent writes:—"It is some time ago informed the public in these columns that a new mill was going to be set up at Sholapur, under the direction and substantial help of Rao Saheb Maliapa Basapa Warad, a famous merchant of Sholapur, and Maharaj Gyangirjee Narsinggirjee, a great zamindar of Hyderabad. A company for this purpose has been registered under the name of "The Narsinggirjee Manufacturing Company, Limited" on the 11th of September 1896. There has been a satisfactorily rapid sale of this company's shares, which are one thousand shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Now there remain only one hundred shares to be disposed of, for which demands have been continually pouring in. The plan of setting up this company came to such a successful issue in so incredibly a short time because Rao Saheb Warad has made his name in the province as a great merchant; and his valuable experience will be of great use to this new concern. Here is one more fact to be noticed. In connection with this business, and it is this, that a big zamindar like Maharaj Gyangirjee has come to see the advantage of investing his large fortune in the developement of the industries in this country. If other great zamindars imitate the good example set by our Maharaja, our industries will gradually increase, and much good will be done to the country at large. The public have therefore to thank the two rich gentlemen who have launched out their fortune in this great undertaking."

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mahomed, residing on the second floor of a house, at Khandia Mohalla, reported to the police, at 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, that between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m., during the previous night, some person or persons entered his room, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 300, from a box that was always kept open, from inquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant left home at 9 p.m., that day, to be present at a religious assembly congregated in the same street, while his wife left the house at the same time and went to visit her mother, at Telly Mohalla. When the complainant returned home about 2 o'clock, on the following morning, he found the lock on the door intact. He opened the lock with a key, which he had with him, but on opening the door, found it fastened from inside. He removed the latch by inserting a piece of iron through the slit in the door and entered the place. As his suspicion had been aroused, he examined the box and found the property missing. Complainant at once went and asked his wife if she had taken the property, and she having denied all knowledge of the same, he reported the matter to policeman No. 449E, on the road. When the police asked the complainant to sign his complaint, he refused to do so in the presence of Superintendent Nolan without assigning any reason, nor would he afford the police any assistance in the matter.

GOA NEWS.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 5th September averaged Rs. 48 per mile, compared with Rs. 178 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for nine weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 17,672 against Rs. 64,744, for the same period last year.—The Governor-General has placed at the disposal of the committee, appointed to make collection of the documents bearing on the discovery of India in order to send them to be exhibited at the fourth centenary, to be celebrated in July, 1897, Rs. 5,000, ordering to compile a series of printed works issued from the "Imprensa Nationa," from its first establishment up to date, and to buy any work that may be missing.—The total receipts from the Abkari Department for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1896, throughout Portuguese India amounted to Rs. 3,83,650. The statement shows that 55,680 cocoanut trees were tapped for distilling liquor, 5,365 for making jagree, and 173 for fermenting bread. The number of licenses for the country liquors of all four classes came up to 655. There are 1,907 distilleries for distilling cocoanut liquor, and 1,040 for caju liquor. The tax for distilling spirit from cocoanut trees amounted to Rs. 2,31,441, and for fermenting bread, Rs. 457. The tax on the licenses for the sale of country liquor amounted to Rs. 41,207, while on Europe spirits to Rs. 2,276. The monopoly for the sale of native spirits in certain localities brought in Rs. 33,500. The fines for violating the Abkari regulation amounted to only Rs. 241.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MARWAREE WOMAN.—Yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Superintendent Grennan charged Mirabai, a young Marwaree woman, wife of an old Marwaree shroff, named Hazarimal, with attempting to commit suicide, on Saturday last, by jumping out of a window of the third storey of a house at Bhuleshwar. Mr. Motilal, of the firm of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared on behalf of the accused. It appears that Mirabai had gone with one Luchmichund, the neighbour of her husband, in a room on the third storey of a house at Bhuleshwar, near the Roman Catholic Church. After they had gone there one Purdasee and a Hindu came near the room, when Mirabai jumped out of the window, a height of nearly thirty-five feet. Fortunately she was not seriously hurt. The police were informed, and they investigated the matter. Luchmichuud, in his evidence, said that he had rented the room for his own wife, who was expected to arrive in Bombay from Marwar in a short time. He did not see anything unusual in inviting Mirabai to come and see the room. Hunmantram Atmaram, a young Hindu, gave evidence as to seeing the accused and Luchmichund going to the third storey of the house, and half-an-hour afterwards hearing some noise upstairs. Mr. Motilal said that his client admits having fallen out of the window, but she denies having jumped out of the same for the purpose of committing suicide. The case was remanded to Saturday next for further inquiries by the police, the accused having been admitted to bail.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRATCHEY.)

THE MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

THE HON. MR. BASIL LANG AND OTHERS VS. NARAYEN VITHAL AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs in this case, the Advocate-General, at the relation of Dharamdas Devidas and Motilal Laidas, prayed for a declaration that a certain plot of land is charitable property appertaining to the shrine of the goddess Mahaluxmee; that the defendants are not the owners of the land as alleged by them, and may be restrained by injunction from building thereon; and may be ordered to vacate the land forthwith, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that there was situate at Mahaluxmee a Hindu temple, known as "the Mahaluxmee temple," which has surrounding it a considerable quantity of land, which is charitable property, and belongs to the temple or goddess of Mahaluxmee. To the east of the temple are a number of "deepmals" and a bungalow, which is occupied by the descendants of one Morarjee Purshotum, who claimed to be entitled thereto. To the south of the temple is a dilapidated chawl of seven compartments, which was built by Morarjee Purshotum about a century ago. The defendants claimed to be the Bhopees of the temple, and they claimed a right to occupy three compartments of the chawl as Bhopees. To the south of the chawl is vacant land, which hitherto has not been in the occupation of any one, but is charitable property attached to the shrine of the goddess Mahaluxmee. The plaintiffs said that the temple was built in 1775 by one Ramjee Sewjee, and after the same was built, it and the land surrounding it were sold to one Nathoobhai Gangadas by a conveyance dated 1st October 1778, which was registered in the Collector's office. Nathoobhai Gungadas gave the property to Morarjee Purshotum on the 28th November 1791 by a document, from which it appears that the land, the subject of the document, appertained to the goddess Mahaluxmee and was charitable property. Morarjee Purshotum and his descendants have held for many years past some sort of connection with the temple and its property, and claimed to be the managers of the same; and Dharamdas Devidas, grandson of Morarjee Purshotum, recently brought a suit against the defendants in the High Court in which he claimed the premises as his own. The suit was dismissed, as he did not prove his title to it. He appealed, and in the appeal admitted that the land was charitable; and claimed to sue as manager of the temple, but was not allowed to do so, as that was not the case made in the pleadings in that suit. The defendants shortly before the suit had encroached upon the premises at the rear of the chawl, and the suit of 1893 was brought to eject them therefrom. In the course of the suit, the defendants alleged that they and their ancestors had been in possession and enjoyment of the land as of right for more than a century, and in the evidance adduced by them, they claimed to be the absolute owners of the land. They were now proceeding with the building upon the plot which they had commenced prior to the institution of the suit of 1893. The plaintiffs said that the defendants were not owners of the land and were not entitled to build thereon. By a consent decree made in suit No. 1081 of 1867, it appeared that Anandrao Bhaskerjee, Khunderao Morojee, Shamrao Pandurang, and Cassinath Dhakjee were appointed managers of the temple of Mahaluxmee, and it was decreed that all the temple property should be in the custody of the managers. Of them Cassinath Dhakjee was dead, and the other managers did not take any steps to prevent the temple properly being encroached upon by the defendants. The plaintiffs believed there were no properly-appointed managers or custodians of the temple property.

The defendants, by their written statement, submitted that the suit, as at present framed, was not maintainable. Without prejudice to the above contention, they said that they were hereditary Bhopees or worshippers of the temple, and claimed amongst other rights to be entitled to; reside with their families in the chawl referred to, and to make use of the premises adjacent thereto, as they and their ancestors had done since the chawl was built. Dharamdas Devidas and his father had over and over again made attempts to eject the defendants and their ancestors from the premises, and to establish in themselves some rights in or over the same, but always failed to do so. The defendants did not know whether the vacant land to the south of the chawl had ever been validly dedicated to charitable purposes, or is as a fact attached to the temple; but the defendants and their ancestors, as Bhopees of the temple, had always used or occupied the same for cultivation or other purposes, and the tombs of many of the defendants' ancestors now stood thereon. The chawl had lately been allowed to fall into utter disrepair, and was now in such a ruinous condition as to be hardly fit for habitation, and the defendants were therefore desirous of erecting a new building upon a portion of the vacant land for the purposes of their and their families' habitation; and they submitted that whether the land is charitable property belonging to the temple or not, they should be allowed to do so. The land had always, apart from the user of the defendants, been unoccupied and unproductive, and no loss could in any event accrue to the temple from the defendants so doing. If any substantive decree was made in the suit, the defendants asked that their right over the land might be determined. If the Court was satisfied that the vacant land was charitable property belonging to the temple, the defendants were willing that any building which they might erect thereon should be declared to be the property of the temple, subject only to the right of the defendants and their descendants to reside therein. The defendants denied that Dharamdas Devidas or any other descendant of Morarjee Purshotam, had any rights over the temple or the buildings or properties belonging thereto. They denied that they were now proceeding to erect their building with haste. The suit had been filed against them unnecessarily, and without notice of any sort being given to them. From the time they learned of the institution of this suit, they had served to do any work in their building. None of the managers had been consulted or referred to with regard to this suit; or would in any event have deemed the same to be necessary. The defendants therefore submitted that, subject to any directions which might be given by the court, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—125 cwt coir yarn, Dwarkadas Khetsey; 45 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—350 cwt coir yarn, Baarmul Poonsee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3514 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 20 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed, R Kadirbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 550 cwt myrobolams, Tyabjee and Co; 6000 cwt linseed, and 600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2301 cwt castorseed, Naneee Khairaz and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed, A. Blaschcek and Co; 1000 cwt linseed and 3000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Brindisi s—152 cwt fishmaws and sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 2 cwt ivory, M H Esaac Illias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vindobona s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Brindisi s—17½ lbs ivory Noormamed Ahmed.

PLAYING MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN THE WAI SUIT.

THIS was a suit brought by Kashinath Waman Lele against Kutbuddin and others. Mr. Bhat, with other pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, with Mr. Dadachandjee, High Court pleader, for the defendants. Mr. Wagh, the Subordinate Judge of Wai, delivered the following judgment:—The plaintiff sues to obtain a declaration of his right to pass in procession with music the places mentioned in the plaint, and for damages, alleging as follows:—(1) The plaintiff and other Hindus of Wai enjoy from time immemorial the right of taking out and parading processions accompanied by music on any public highway in Wai, at any time of the day, in connection with Ganpati festival, or other religious or social ceremonials. The defendants say that the Hindus of Wai, including the plaintiff, do not enjoy the right of passing in procession accompanied by music, as stated above, either by immemorial vahivat, or as subjects of her Majesty, along the five different places mentioned in the plaint; the defendants falsely contend that they have the right of stopping music at these five places. (2) In consequence of the said above conduct of the defendants the District Magistrate of Satara issued a prohibitory notification on 29th August 1894, under Bombay Act IV. of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act). The notification was to the effect that the Hindus should not parade with accompaniment of music processions along the five different places mentioned above. This notification is opposed to the ancient rights and vahivat of the Hindus, and as plaintiff fully believes that the defendants, Mussulmans, set themselves (by their conduct) to obstruct the anciently established rights of the plaintiff, and as they are interested in the work of obstructing the plaintiff's rights, this suit is instituted against them. (3) The plaintiff had prepared to start procession in honour of the Ganpati festival on 31st August, and on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of September 1894. The plaintiff had spent money on the preparation for the processions. But in consequence of the notification and of the defendants' conduct the plaintiff was prevented from exercising his rights described in para. 1 of plaint. The plaintiff thereby suffered damage of Rs. 2½ on each of the above stated four dates, making Rs. 10 in all. (4) The cause of action, therefore, arose on these dates at Wai for obtaining a declaration of the plaintiff's rights described in para. 1 of plaint and for recovering damages from the defendants. (5) The plaintiff, therefore, prays (a) for a declaration that the plaintiff has the rights described in paragraph 1, (b) for award of damages Rs. 10, (c) for any other suitable relief, and (d) for costs of suit, as against the defendants. The defendants Nos. 1 to 10 answer (Ext. 7):—(1) The defendants do not admit that the plaintiff or other Hindus enjoy the rights claimed in the plaint. (2) The notification referred to in the plaint has been published by the District Magistrate of Satara under the powers given to him by clause 1 of 44 of Bombay Act IV. of 1890. The District Magistrate has further ordered in the notification that the Hindus may parade their processions along the places mentioned in the plaint without accompaniment of music. The defendants do not think that this notification is illegal. (3) The notification having been issued on the 28th of August 1894, the plaintiff had no reason to spend on preparation for starting procession on 31st August and on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of September of 1894. Consequently the plaintiff has not suffered any legal damages. The plaintiff has no cause of action, and the suit is not maintainable. (4) The plaintiff has instituted this suit from vexatious motives, and he is not entitled to any relief asked for in the plaint. Defendant No. 11, though duly served, is absent. On the foregoing pleadings and on the oral contentions of the parties the following issues were framed by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarker: (1) Whether the plaint discloses any cause of action? (2) Whether the plaintiff has a right from time immemorial to play any kind of music in passing the sacred places of Mahomedans mentioned in the plaint? (3) Whether the plaintiff has suffered any legal damages for which the defendants or any of them will be held legally responsible? (4) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief or any part thereof? (5) Whether the plaintiff in his capacity as a British subject has not the right to pass the sacred places mentioned in the plaint with music? (6) Whether for not the notification of the District Magistrate mentioned and admitted in the plaint was the primary, natural principle, and only cause of action of the damage, if suffered by the plaintiff? (7) Whether or not the issue of the said notification bars all remedies of the plaintiff except that provided by the Police Act of 1890, under which it was issued? (8) Whether the alleged assertions of the defendants mentioned in para. 1 of the plaint, without more, amount to any tort in law; if so, whether the plaintiff alleges in the plaint such personal or special loss or damages as to entitle him to maintain this suit in his personal capacity; and whether the statements made in para. 3 of the plaint do not, at most, amount to an allegation of such personal or special loss? (9) Whether or not the declaration prayed for is barred by the plaintiff's omission to such consequential relief? Whether there has, in fact, been an omission to seek consequantial relief? (10) Whether under the circumstances admitted by the plaintiff the court will exercise its discretion to make the declaration prayed for? (11) Whether or not the defendants ought to have been sued in a representative and not in their personal capacity? (12) Whether or not the defendants are the only persons who deny, or are interested in denying, the plaintiff's title to his alleged right? No further issue is sought by either party. The case was fixed, at the joint desire of the parties, for findings on issues of law before issues of fact were gone into. The parties were represented by counsel from the High Court, and the issues of law were argued on both sides. My findings on the first and third issues are in the negative and against the plaintiff. Distinct and separate findings on other issues of law are not necessary. My reasons briefly stated are that an action of the present character cannot be maintained unless special damage has been caused to the plaintiff, that the loss complained of by the plaintiff in this suit does not amount to any damage in the eye of law, and that the present action, therefore, cannot be maintained. The circumstances under which this action arose fully appear from the pleadings of the parties. This is a suit brought by a Hindu plaintiff of Wai against eleven Mussalmans of the town for a declaration of his right to pass in procession with music, on religious and social occasions, along the five different places described in the plaint (which are portions of public streets of Wai by the side of which the sacred places of the Mussalmans are situate), and for damages suffered by him in consequence of his having been prohibited from parading processions with music by the notification issued by the District Magistrate of Satara on the representations of the defendants. The plaintiff has instituted this suit in his own individual account. He has not taken action under section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code for maintaining the suit on behalf of the whole of the Hindu community of Wai, or as against the whole of the Mussalman community of the place. The plaintiff says in his purshies. (Ex. 8) that he brought the present action on his own behalf and not on behalf of the other Hindus of Wai. His pleader said in argument that the plaintiff did not take steps under section 30 to sue the eleven defendants on record as the representatives of the Moslem community of Wai, because his object was to obtain a declaration against and to recover damages from the eleven individual Mussulmans who have in his belief caused obstruction to the enjoyment of his rights. In this view of the case it is to be seen whether the suit is maintainable on the principles enunciated by the Bombay High Court in Satkoo vs. Ibrahim (I. L. R. 2, Bombay, p. 457) and Kazi Sajaudin vs. Madhavdas (I. L. R. 18, Bombay, p. 693). Issues 1 and 3 are intimately connected. For the sake of convenience I will begin with my reasons for the finding on issue No. 3. This issue is so framed as to comprise three points—one of fact, one of law, and the third a mixed point of fact and law. The point of fact is (a) whether the plaintiff has, in fact, suffered any loss? The points of law is (b) whether the loss complained of by the plaintiff amounts to legal damages, that is, whether the loss complained of constitutes such damage in the eye of law, that the plaintiff could cover by action in a Civil Court? The mixed point of fact and of law is (c) whether the wrongful conduct of the defendants was the proximate cause of the damage so that they could be held responsible for the same to the plaintiff. As the case was fixed for decision on issues of law alone, as regards point (a) raised above, I proceed on the assumption that the plaintiff did suffer the loss alleged by him. Proceeding to point (b) I find on it against plaintiff. The loss complained of by the plaintiff is not damage in the eye of the law of torts. As the plaint was very vague as to the nature of the loss complained of, I obtained a purshies (Ex. 8) from the plaintiff's pleader to get the matter cleared. His description of the damage amounts to the following: The plaintiff purchased certain articles for use of the processions intended to be started by him, and that he paid for the music that was to accompany the processions. But the processions were, however, prohibited as alleged in the plaint, the articles and music could not be used, and "he suffered loss of Rs. 10, being price of articles and music unused." Now it appears to me that this so-called loss is in no sense of the law of torts damages for which an action could be maintained against the defendants. There is no allegation of damage to the person, the reputation, the estate, or property of the plaintiff "in consequence of" the defendants' wrongful obstruction to the enjoyment of his alleged rights. He has not been injured in his calling or business, or at least there is no allegation to that effect. In order to enjoy the religious gratification of going out in procession with music of Ganpati festival, he bought certain articles, and paid for the music to be used on the occasion. Whatever pecuniary loss he had to suffer he suffered when he paid for the music and the articles. By the articles and the music not being used he did not suffer pecuniary loss more than he would have if they were used during the parade of the procession. If, for instance, expense on the articles and the music was a matter of religious or social obligation, and in consequence of the stoppage of the processions procured by the wrongful conduct of the defendants, the plaintiff lost use of the articles, and the music first paid for and was required, in obedience to social injunctions to purchase them over again for use at fresh processions, then it may stand to reason, that the outlay on the second purchase is damages occasioned to the plaintiff by the wrongful conduct of the defendants. In the present case, however, there is no such religious or social compulsion, nor any such damage resulting in consequence either directly alleged or implied by the pleadings? The real loss to the plaintiff caused by the prohibitory notification is not the loss of the ten rupees or of the things bought therewith; the real loss to him is the "absence or loss of the religious or sentimental gratification derived from the use of the purchased things at the parade of the processions," intended to be started by him, along the public streets of Wai. But this loss is not on the authority of Satkoo vs. Ibrahim (I. L. R. 2, Bombay, p. 457) any damage for which an action could be maintained. Thus my finding on point (b) out of the third issue is in the negative. The point (c) "whether the wrongful conduct of the defendants is the proximate cause of the damage" does not, therefore, survive. The negative finding on point (b) leads me to find on the third issue as a whole in the negative. Next, I proceed to "give my reasons for the finding on the first issue whether the plaintiff has got any cause of action for the suit? The finding on the third issue determines the finding on the first. The injury complained of in this case is a public injury. The plaintiff complains that the defendants have, by their conduct, and by procuring the prohibitory notification of the District Magistrate of Satara, caused obstruction to the enjoyment of the right of the Hindus of Wai to pass in procession with music along all the public highways of Wai. This obstruction or injury being common to the plaintiff with all the other Hindus of Wai is a public injury or nuisance. It is very similar to the injury complained of by the plaintiffs in Satkoo vs. Ibrahim. The plaintiffs in that case, who were Mussalmans, sued to establish their right to carry taboots in procession along a certain road for immersion in the sea. They averred that the defendants had obstructed them in doing so, and that the magistrate, at the instance of the defendants, had made an order prohibiting the plaintiffs from using the road for that purpose. That injury was held to be a public injury. Plaintiffs' averments in para. 2 of the plaint are very similar to those of the plaintiffs in Satkoo vs. Ibrahim. The decision in that case, therefore, must govern the present. In that case, after an exhaustive investigation of the English and Indian case law on the subject, the Bombay High Court has laid down the principles that there must be "some particular damage to the plaintiff more than to the public" in order to render an action for a public injury maintainable. Following that decision in Kazi Sajaudin vs. Madhavdas (I.L.R. 10, Bombay, p. 693), Mr. Justice Fulton says. "That decision shows clearly that 'although there cannot be any doubt, that her Majesty's subjects as well in India as in England have the right to pass and repass along a public highway,' a civil action to enforce a right to conduct religious processions along a particular road cannot ordinarily be maintained." I have already found that the plaintiff "has not suffered any particular damage" (more than the rest of the public) for which an action could be maintained. On the above quoted authorities, therefore, it necessarily follows that the present suit is not maintainable. The pleader for the plaintiff relied on cases in I.L.R. 2, Mad., p. 140, and 6, Mad., p. 203. In respect to their applicability to the present case, I will simply quote the words of Mr. Justice Fulton in Kazi Sajaudin vs. Madhavdas. "The decision of the Madras High Court in Sundram vs. The Queen, Pownusami vs. The Queen (I.L.R. 6, Madras, 203) and Mathialu Chitti vs. Bapun Saib (I.L.R. 2, Madras, 140), are appropriate for the purpose of showing the legal rights of the plaintiffs, but do not support the proposition that in case of obstruction his proper remedy is by Civil Suit." Another point raised by the pleader for the plaintiff, and calling for decision, is whether the action is not maintainable under sub-section 2 of sec. 44 of Bombay Act IV. of 1890. The pleader relies on the observations of Mr. Justice Fulton in the above quoted case, at p. 695 of I.L.R. 18, Bombay, as favouring his view. The observation reads as follows: "Whether, if an order had been passed under section 44 of Bombay Act IV. of 1890, an action could be instituted under clause 2, it is unnecessary to determine as no such order has been made." Sub-section 2 of sec. 44 runs as follows: "Any order made under the foregoing sub-section shall be subject to a decree, injunction or order made by a court having jurisdiction, and shall be annulled or altered thereby or therein to appear to the magistrate of the District that such order is inconsistent with a judgment, decree, injunction or order of such court, on the complaint, suit or application of any person interested as to rights and duties of any persons affected by the order aforesaid." The meaning of this sub-section is not quite obvious. It seems to me to provide for two classes of cases—one class of cases in which the magistrate's order is brought directly into question, and a decree, injunction or order is obtained against the order itself of the magistrate, the other class of cases in which any person or persons interested in the dispute has or have obtained, either prior or subsequent to the magistrate's order, a judgment, decree order, or injunction of a Civil Court, determining the rights and duties of any persons affected by the order. In this second class of cases the magistrate's order is not supposed to be put in suit as in the first-class of cases. The second part of the sub-section simply provides that the magistrate being satisfied that a court's decree regulating the rights between the parties affected by his order is inconsistent with his order, he shall recall or modify his order so as to conform to the decree. Whether the Civil Court's decree, injunction or order is antecedent or subsequent to the magistrate's order the magistrate is equally bound to consider it. This suit does not come under the class contemplated in the first part of the sub-section, because the magistrate is not a party to it, nor is his order proceeded against by suit. The plaintiff has not even produced any copy of that order in this case. Neither does this suit come under the class contemplated in the second part of the sub-section. There is nothing in that part which give, to any one individual who is affected by the magistrate's order a right to maintain an action on his own account for a public injury without some particular damage. "The sub-section does not supersede the general law on the subjects of the maintainability of action of the present character." It only provides that when any person brings an action "which the general law authorises to be maintained", and obtains a decree, injunction or order as to the rights and duties of the persons affected by the order of the magistrate, the magistrate shall recall or alter his order in conformity with the decree, injunction or order whether it is obtained previously or subsequently to the magistrate's order. The observation quoted above, from from I. L. R. 18, Bombay, p. 695, does not appear to show that my interpretation of the sub-section is erroneous, or that the present suit is maintainable. For all these reasons I find on the fifth issue in the negative and against the plaintiff. The suit appears to have been popularly regarded as a suit between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Wai, in which the former seek to establish their right to pass in procession accompanied by music the sacred places of the Mussalmans in the public highways of Wai. It is wrong to describe the suit as such, though it may have been intended to answer that purpose, by the plaintiff or his advisers. The popular mind must be disabused of this erroneous notion. The interests of the Hindu community as a whole are not at stake in the present suit, and they are not affected by the result of it. I dismiss the plaintiff's suit with all costs.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A CRICKET match was played between the above on the Islam Gymkhana grouud, on the 20th instant, and ended in a victory for the latter by an innings and 47 runs. Following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Abba, run out	0	b D'Mello	7 0
Shuffi, b Tyebji, c S d'Silva b D'Mello	0	b D'Mello	4
Mirza Ali, b D'Mello	0	not out	15
H C Tyebji, b Fernandes	1	b Fernandes	1
Ali N Tyebji, b D'Mello	5	l b w b Fernandes	1
Sulleman, b Fernandes	3	b d'Mello	17
Yusufally, run out	4	b Fernandez	1
Sk Hussain, b Fernandes	9	c D'Mello, b Fernandes	0
Cumroodin, c D'Mello, b Fernandes	5	St B Dias, b D'Mello	2
Carreemji, b Fernandes	1	b Fernandes	13
M Arabee, not out	3	b Fernandez	5
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	34	Total	59

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

M A D'Mello, b Shuffi	15
M D'Andrade, c Abba, b Hussain	6
J Dias, b Hussain	0
Hector de Souza, b Hussain	46
V de Souza, c Abba, b Hussain	7
A de Silva, c Sulleman, b Cumroodin	19
A J Mascarenhas, b S Ally	13
S de Silva, b S Ally	9
A B Dias, b Hussain	8
A S de Souza, b Hussain	1
C Fernandes, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	140

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Yum-Yum ..... MISS DOLLY CHILDS
MR. J. LEWARNE.
In His Amusing Lecture, &c.
C. WATKINS, the Lion Comique.
The Performance will conclude with the Screaming Farce
OTHELLO,
UNLIMITED,
TOMMY EMPSON, GEORGE DEAN & CO.
Doors Open 8-30. Overtures 9-30.
Box Plan at MITCHELL & Co., Tobacconist, Medows Street. Tickets sold for all parts of the House.
ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, and 1, and As. 8.
Military in Uniform—Half-Price to Second Seats.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
FIRST VISIT TO BOMBAY,
LAMACRAFT'S
COMBINATION OF BURLESQUE AND COMEDY ARTISTES.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Introducing Burlesques, Comedies, and Variety Programmes. The largest and best Company now Travelling in the East. The following well-known and Talented Artistes will appear nightly.
MISS EMILIE WORTH, "LITTLE AND GOOD,"
IN A BUDGET OF NEW AND ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES.
THE SHAMROCKS.
TOMMY—(KENNEDY & MELTONE)—PAT.
Irish Comedians and Dancers.
MISS BERTHA HUNTER,
BURLESQUE ACTRESS.
The Celebrated BROTHERS PRESTON,
IN THEIR RENOWNED HUNGARIAN DANCE.
SISTERS BLAIR,
ROSIE and DAISY,
THE CHARMING BURLESQUE ACTRESSES AND DANCERS.
MR. JEFF ORMONDE,
(One of three Jeff's Expensive Engagement of this Boston Boy)
MISS DOLLY CAMERON,
The Charming Little Singer and Dancer.
MR. HARRY LAMACRAFT,
Actor Vocalist.
MR. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Solo Pianist.
An Entire Change of Programme Nightly.
VARIETY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
Everything new, bright, and sparkling from commencement to finish.
The Company consists of eleven Performers with a reputation that ranks them foremost in their profession.
Doors open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9-30 sharp.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second & Back Seats only.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Musical and Stage Director ... MR. FLEMING VALLANCE.
Business Manager ... ... MR. G. LINTON WYNNE.
Advance Agent ... ... MR. J. FRENCH.
Sole Proprietor ... ... H. LAMACRAFT.
Carriages at 11-30.
VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

WITHOUT any further telegraphic market news to chronicle in this column Reuter's latest advices having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	212,000	90,000	143,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	52,000	13,000	23,000
" Continent	35,000	8,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	479,000	152,000	265,000
" exports to U. K. do.	101,000	31,000	54,000
" " to Continent do.	47,000	11,000	24,000
" Stock in the Ports	480,000	360,000	312,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,700,000	2,227,000	1,907,280
" " Surats	176,000	142,000	188,430

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	423,000	1,094,000	856,210
" London	3,000	7,000	10,500
American Afloat	90,000	30,000	51,000
East Indian "	3,000	4,000	2,000
Total	5,19,000	11,35,000	9,19,710
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 21-32d.	4 3-8d.	3 23-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 22-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 7-8d.
Difference	31-32d.	13-16d.	27-32d.

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock and Share markets have been closed again to-day for a Parsee holiday; but the Produce markets have been open, and a small to moderate business has been done in.

COTTON in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The Mills have bought 1,750 bales from old stock, consisting of 1,005 Pachora, at Rs. 178; 350 Bengal, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Berampore, at Rs. 186; Damergaum, at Rs. 195; Compta, at Rs. 197; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 185; while exporters have taken only 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 182; and Bengal, at Rs. 178 per candy.

Beyond a fall of some 1¼ inches of rain at Bhownuggur in the Dhollera circle, since the date of the last telegraphic official reports from the districts, there had been no further rain to speak of over any part of the cotton-growing area, and it was more than ever needed in the districts mentioned in the last advices, its continued absence causing anxiety in several circles. Picking had partially begun at Delhi in the Bengal circle; and at Beawar the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening; as they also were at Khangaum, Dhulia and Julgaum in the Oomrawuttee circle. The Broach crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been no change in either of these markets to-day. The feeling has remained steady, and only a moderate amount of business for export has been reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,271	bales.
Wheat	28,163	cwts.
Linseed	1,164	"
Rapeseed	5,148	"
Castorseed	2,184	"
Rice	4,378	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, Surats quiet.
Good Dhollera 3 22-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 110⅛-⅜
3 per cent. Rentes 102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63
Bar Silver 30⅛

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day, for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Vindobna (s)	Bellen	Japan, &c.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearnce yesterday for Karachi, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shanoon, for London, &c.
" Kt of St. John, for China and Japan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macrae s—12 cases confectionery, A H Nuzcrally; 81 cases whisky, 43 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Persia s—21 cases confectionery, Abdoolally Sharafally Attarie; 24 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell.
City of London s—1 cask whisky, Phipson and Co.
Armenia s—4 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Nubia s—5 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macrae s—5 cases chemicals, D Balcrishna and Co.
Rufford Hall s—6 cases soap, 9 cases provision, A Sallaybhoy; 1 case cutlery, M H Hassam.
Persia s—27 cases provision, &c., S R Subedar.
FROM LONDON.
Thames s—14 cases port wine, Croft Mody and Co; 25 cases biscuits, A H G Hoosein; 5 bales writing paper, B Furdoonjee and Co; 13 cases confectionery, 14 cases biscuits, B Nazerally; 11 cases chemicals, &c., Damoder Madhowrao Dukle and Co; 4 drums varnish, John Fleming and Co; 11 cases chemicals, B Sakharam and Co; 1 case medicine and 3 cases soap, and 4 casks earthenware, A M Sodder.
Mazagon s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ras Rowa s—16 cases medicine, &c., S P Ghandy.
Shannon s—17 cases writing paper, H Adum and Sons.
Peninsular s—9 cases, tobacco S Vishram.
Caledonia s—17 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Munificent s—14 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Bhandara s—132 cases window glass, Sullimanjee Ebramjee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Nubia s—2 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—15 cases glassware, and 2 cases earthenware, J Rehimtoola; 7 cases soap, Tyabally Akbarally, 15 bales paper, K Mohamedally.
FROM TRIESTE.
Vindobona s—20 cases writing paper, A Cassomjee; 12 bales paper, M Moonirbhoy; 20 cases glassware, &c., Cassum Nanjee & Co; 4 cases glassware, Ahmed Hajee Moosa; 20 bales writing paper, Ebram Mamedally.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.
Sprague, Surg Capt, Bo IMS, off leave, from England.
Boothby, Major MS RA, from leave, from England.
Braid, Capt Beng RA, off leave, from England.
Shakespear, Lt, Beng 4th Beng Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Aitkin, Lt-Col, Punj, RA, on leave, from Murree Hills.
Pollock, Lt-Col, Punj, R Scots Fus, from leave, from England.
Reid, Capt, Punj, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Bramly, Major, Punj, Gordon High, on leave, from Bangalore
SEPTEMBER 20.
Gordon, Capt, Punj RA, on duty, from Ceylon.
Butler, Major, Bo VI Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Whitcombe, Surg Capt, 6th Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.
West, Lt, Bo 5th BI, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Aitkin, Lt-Col, Punj RA, on leave, to England.
SEPTEMBER 20.
Pollock, Lt-Col, Punj, R Scots Fus, to join, to Sialkot.
Shakespear, Lt, Beng 4th Beng Cavalry, on duty, to Cownpore
SEPTEMBER 21,
Gordon, Capt, Punj, RA, on duty, to Kohat.
Scott, Lt, Beng 12th Bo I, on duty, to Saugor.
Boothby, Major, Ms RA, from leave, to St Thomas Mount.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.
2. The squadron will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.
By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.
1. There will be 25pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday next.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—September 20, in London, Jane, wife of John Marshall, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH—September 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of Herbert Finch, of Meona, Shajahanpur, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—September 10, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master J. T. Johnson, 2nd H. L. I., of a son (still-born).
JAMES—September 15, at Race View, Simla, the wife of W. S. Harvey James Esq., Kallianpur Indigo Factory, Tirhoot, of a daughter.
KING—September 10, at Bankipore, the wife of F. A. S. King, District Engineer of Patna, of a son.
McDERMOTT—September 17, at Murree, the wife of M. T McDermott, Post Master, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEGG—JAMIESON—August 25, at Queen's Cross Free Church, by the Rev. Martin Lewis, B.A., Robert J. Begg, of Dahin-geap r, Jorhat, Upper Assam, to Alice, eldest daughter of J. T. Jamieson, 76, Queen's Road, Aberdeen, formerly of Moriani, Upper Assam.
CROMMELIN—ALLFREE—September 15, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Dharmsala, by the Revd. A. Lewis, Captain Clarence Y. Crommelin, 1st Gurkha Rifles, son of the late General W. J. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., to Evelyn Blanche, only daughter of the Revd. H. G. Allfree, M.A. London.
GLOSTER—BROWN—September 16, at Trinity Church, Murree, by Revd. E. J. Warlow, M.A., Chaplain of Murree, Gerald Augustus Gloster, Captain and Adjutant 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, son of the late Revd. Thomas Gloster, M.A. of 16, Herbert Street, Dublin, to Wilhelmina Ormonde, only child of Charles Brown Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Punjab Police.
LAVIE—ROSS—September 16, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad (Deccan), Leslie Jacques Germain Lavie, Adjutant, 20th M.I., to Florence Annie Norman, youngest daughter of Surgeon Major Hamilton Ross, of Balinacrae County Antrim.

DEATHS.

BARTLER—September 10, at his residence, Fort, Bellary, David Bartler, Pensioned Sergeant of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, aged 72 years, 4 months and 16 days.
CHISHOLM—September 3, at Ajmere, Ruby Florence, dearly beloved wife of Alexander Chisholm, Locomotive Department, R.-M. Railway, Ajmere.
GODBER—September 8, at Moulmein, Burma, from the effect of an accident, Eric Adair, the dearly loved younger son of George Edward and Jessie Moncrieff Godber (nee Todd), aged 2 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

GENERAL KITCHENER and the Egyptian army have had a walk over to Dongola. The Mahdists, once so formidable, have made no semblance of resistance. They allowed themselves to be surprised at Ferket. At Hafir they were shelled from their position with heavy loss, while their "artillery and rifle fire," being so easily silenced, only caused the victors the inconvenience of three wounds. In flying from Hafir they abandoned the bulk of their ammunition and large stores of grain. The gun-boats at once advanced to Dongola, where apparently without any fighting at all they captured the treasury and the granaries. Since Cæsar penned his famous despatch *veni, vidi, vici*, no such rapid conquest has been effected. The troops at once moved south to Dongola, the route lying across a plain alongside cultivated fields. Six hours' march from Hafir, they will doubtless encamp at Orzarat or Zwarazat, where the Nile is a thousand yards wide, dotted with small islands and sandbanks. The next stage will bring them to Dongola—New Dongola—across a wide plain, partly cultivated and very fertile. The town is an insignificant place in the midst of an alluvial plain extending back from the river for two to three miles, and bounded by small sandstone hills covered with quartz pebbles. If properly cultivated this plain would produce very fine crops. Three or four hours' march to the south the plain narrows until the sandstone hills come down to the Nile, at a place called Schaba, where the hill formation reappears beyond the western bank. Eighteen hours to the south-east is a much more important town than new Dongola—Handak, where there are, or used to be, stone-built houses, two stories high, in which many rich merchants dwelt. The route beyond this leaves the river, and eleven hours' distance to the south-east is old Dongola, an insignificant place compared to Debbeh, six hours further on, which will doubtless be the extreme point to which the outpost of the expedition will extend until the time comes to undertake the recovery of Khartoum. The province of Dongola is described as one of the first in the Soudan. The Southern districts are within the zone of the annual rains, while on the northward they receive the overflow of the Nile over the great Dongolese plain. Between New and Old Dongola is a sort of Peninsula formed by a bend of the river, and called in the maps the desert of Bayuda. It is, according to McCoan's "Egypt, as It Is," really a fine savannah, peopled by several tribe, who rear camels and large flocks of sheeps and goats, while cultivating a considerable area of land. At new Dongola, which has now been reoccupied by the Egyptian troops, Lower Nubia ends and the Belad es-Sudan or Country of the Blacks begins. It was in this region that the splendid black regiments, the back-bone of the old Egyptian Army, were recruited. The rapidity with which the occupation of successive positions on the Nile has been effected may suggest to the critical the obvious inference that a narrow strip of land, varying in width from fifty yards to two or three miles, does not possess any defensible frontier to speak of. It is open to raids, and its secure possession must be precarious while there is an enemy within raiding distance. This consideration will no doubt have due weight when the question of a further advance to Khartoum or beyond is ripe for decision.

FOR reasons that are not unknown to local educationalists, the recommendation of the Education Commission that Conferences between officers of the Department and those connected with the management and control of schools should be held periodically, has for thirteen years remained practically a dead letter in this Presidency. But stubborn opposition on the part of a departmental head has at length failed to prevent the carrying out of recommendations approved by the Supreme and Local Governments as well as by the voice of public opinion. A Conference for the province of Sind was held last week at Karachi, under the presidency of the future Director of Public Instruction; and is to be followed by a similar gathering for the Central Division, which is to be held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Kirkham at Poona on Wednesday, Sept. 30, and the two following days. As at Karachi, so at Poona, very full latitude is to be allowed to the writers of papers. In the circular announcing the forthcoming Conference, Mr. Kirkham has evidenced his own personal belief in the good of discussion by opening the door to everyone who has anything to say, "papers on any aspect of primary or secondary education being welcomed." At the same time a preference is naturally expressed for "those who know from practical experience what they are talking about," the notification expressly intimating that in the event of want of time preference will be given to "papers which embody the results of actual experience in teaching or school management." It may be expected that so long as the papers are relevant, there will be no attempt at censorship on the part of the President. There can be no doubt that the Department will gain rather than lose by free and open discussion. As the Education Commissioners very truly observe in their report, the Department should regard it as an essential duty "to keep touch with public opinion; to maintain a vigilant and at the same time a sympathetic watch upon the various movements taking place outside the departmental system, to recognise that 'departmentalism' is, or may easily become, an evil, and to seek to imbue all its officers with the liberal spirit conformable to these principles." The value of Conferences of a consultative character in enabling the Department to discharge these duties is so self-evident that it is by no means easy to understand the line of reasoning which has led in this Presidency to a refusal to act upon the recommendation for their convention for so many years. If departmental officers cannot defend their standards and proceedings, it is for the public interest that they should be superseded. That those standards and proceedings are in the main capable of sufficient and adequate defence cannot be doubted.

Criticisms based on misunderstanding, ignorance or false assumption, naturally multiply when no serious attempts are made to respond to or understand the movements of educated opinion, and the reasonable desires of different sections of the community. The useful purpose these Conferences can serve in disposing of untenable or extravagant theories is shown by the proceedings at the Karachi Conference. The Sind Mahomedan Association submitted a paper demanding, amongst other changes, primary and secondary education for Mahomedan boys, together with the creation of a special fund for giving the same favoured youths board, lodging, clothes, and books. A new series of text books, with the elimination of all Hindu names and Sanscrit words was also asked for. The President having shown that primary education was practically free, invited discussion. The suggestions made in the paper were found upon such discussion to be both unwarrantable and impracticable, and they were accordingly withdrawn one by one, the Mahomedans themselves being apparently convinced that they had asked too much and had paid too little attention to some important factors in educational policy. If the Conference served no other purpose than this its sittings were not in vain; and similarly good results may be hoped in regard to the forthcoming gathering at Poona. The first day will be devoted to discussions upon primary education, the second to secondary and technical instruction, and the third to special subjects. It is undersood that the reading of each paper will not occupy more than twenty minutes, and that the speeches during the discussion will only be from 5 to 7 minutes duration, the object of these limitations being of course to give as many members of the Conference as possible an opportunity to state their views. Primary education as it is and ought to be; a suggested re-arrangement of standards in vernacular schools; teaching English to beginners; how the efficiency of aided schools can be increased; European standards and text books; the education of Mussalmans—are a few of the numerous subjects to which the attention of the Conference will be directed.

THE evidence given in the Cape Blue Book on Dr. Jameson's famous raid contains a good deal of very interesting matter not yet given to the public from any other source. One of the telegrams published by the Transvaal Government has exercised curiosity a good deal. On the 13th December, Mr. Stevens, a confidential official of the Chartered Company, at one time its Secretary, telegraphed from Cape Town to Colonel Rhodes at Johannesburg as follows:—"Dr. Jameson writes most urgently to urge no postponement of shareholders' meeting, and let J. H. Hammond inform weak partners any delay most injurious. Dr. Wolff will explain fully reasons at directors' meeting. The London *Times* cables confidentially to that effect: postponement of meeting would be most unwise course." When the Boer Government published this telegram, the *Times* denied that any such telegram had been sent. It is absurd to suppose that a communication of so compromising a kind would be cabled by the *Times* or any other newspaper with a reputation to lose. With whom did the invention originate? The Committee of the Cape Parliament endeavoured to elicit some particulars as to the origin of the statement from Mr. Stevens, who was examined on the point on two occasions. At first Mr. Stevens' recollection was so much at fault that he was inclined to think the telegram sent in his name to Colonel Rhodes was one of Dr. Rutherford Harris' telegrams. But on consideration he saw reason to think that it was written and sent by himself—written to dictation. But who dictated the telegram he could not call to mind; it might have been Dr. Harris, or Mr. Rhodes, or someone else. He had no recollection on the subject; he had written so many telegrams to dictation. But on one point he was quite clear—the mention of a cabled message from the *Times* representing that the postponement of the raid would be very unwise, did not originate with himself. When again asked about the telegram, Mr. Stevens stated that he had already been examined on that matter; on which he was informed that the Committee desired to examine him on the subject again. There was the same inability to specify at whose instance he wrote the telegram; but when pressed he admitted that it might have been Mr. Rhodes, "he could not have heard of it from anyone else except by letter." The *Spectator* goes so far as to term the mention of a bogus telegram from the *Times* with a view to precipitate the raid on Johannesburg an outrage on that journal, and an act of peculiar baseness, the responsibility for which should be brought home to the guilty by the Committee of the House of Commons. With respect to the telegram drafted by Mr. Rhodes directing Dr. Jameson on no account to move from Pitsani, Mr. Stevens stated that he had taken the telegram himself on the Sunday morning, and again on Sunday evening and on Monday morning to the telegraph office; but being informed that the wires were cut he took it away with him. In the course of Monday the connection was made good, but he did not then send the telegram to the office. He could not say why he did not leave the telegram, with instructions to send it as soon as possible, although he knew it was of urgent importance. When pressed for a reason, he said that it was not always safe to do that; when asked why it would not be safe, he remained silent. But he admitted that usually a telegram of urgent importance would be left at the office to be forwarded as soon as connections were restored. With respect to this telegram of Mr. Rhodes which was not sent to its destination, the evidence showed that when Mr. Schreiner, on the Monday, urged the Cape Premier to wire to Dr. Jameson and order him to return to Pitsani, the reply was "Poor old Jameson! We have been friends for twenty years, and now

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Advices from Turkish-Armenia state that the Kurds attacked and pillaged the Armenian quarter of Eguin, in the Vilayat of Kharput, on the 15th instant.

The troubles lasted for two days, during which time six hundred Armenians were killed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The Commander-in-Chief still continues to make a fair progress.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Mr. Morse, the American traveller, who was recently badly assaulted in Thibet, has returned safely to Leh. He had advanced a greater distance into the country than any other European during the past twenty years.

CHITRAL NEWS.

The second instalment of the 100 boxes of coin has been distributed among the Chitral garrison.

A dak runner was shot by a band of Swat raiders, on the morning of the 15th, near Hoti Mardan.

AN IMPORTANT RIFLE TEST MATCH.

LEE-METFORD vs. MARTINI-HENRI.

An important Rifle Test match was fired in Simla, to-day, between eight warrant officers and sergeants, of the Queen's Bedfords, the Black Watch, the Somersets, and the King's Royal Rifles, the sergeants using the Lee-Metford, and the warrant officers the Martini-Henri. The warrant officers with the Martinis won by 18 points, the highest scorers being Sergeants Cooper and Pepper (62 and 57) with the Martinis; Garwin and Carn with the Lee-Metfords making 61 and 60. Total score: 417 and 437.

THE POONA SPORTING CASE.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

POONA, SEPT. 21.

The case against Captain Ross vs. Crown was decided, to-day, by Mr. Bonus, First Class Magistrate, who convicted Captain Ross, under section 353, Indian Penal Code, of the offence of using criminal force to a public servant whilst in the execution of his duties, at the late Poona Sky meeting, by ejecting him from the meeting, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 51, or in default to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

POONA HORSE vs. MIDDLESEX.

The final game of the Poona Polo Tournament was played off, this afternoon, between the Poona Horse and the Middlesex Regiment, before a very large gathering of spectators. The game was not so exciting as was expected, and resulted in a very hollow win for the Poona Horse, who made ten goals and three subsidiaries to three goals of their opponents. The Middlesex did not show up to advantage in the first two quarters, and their combination was not nearly so noticeable as when they defeated the Durhams on the second day.

At the conclusion of the game, the Polo Cup was placed on the table outside the tent, and was presented by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Duncan to the winning team. The General said that he congratulated the Poona Horse on their good play. He had never seen polo played better than it had been that day by the Poona Horse. He also mentioned the good play of the other teams.

General Gatacre called for three cheers for the Poona Horse, which were heartily given, and Captain Grantham, the captain of the winning team, suitably replied.

GANPATI AT POONA.

(FROM THE SECRETARY, POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.)

SEPT. 20.

The Ganpati festival this year in Poona was a grand success. The procession was magnificent and imposing. Intense enthusiasm prevailed. The illuminations were grand and splendid.

The police arrangements were highly satisfactory. Official co-operation was creditable. The energy and discretion displayed by the Ganpati committee was truly admirable. There were about 165 ganpaties.

No friction whatever occurred between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The crowd was very great, but perfectly orderly. The mellas and their songs were highly instructive, interesting and loyal.

GANPATI AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, SEPT. 20.

The Ganpati festival passed off quietly and successfully. Great credit is due to Rao Saheb Killedar, mamlatdar, for his wise precautions throughout the ceremony. The police arrangements were nice.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

MEETING AT MAHUVA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MAHUVA, SEPT. 20.

A large meeting of Shravaks of this city was held, yesterday, at 7.m. Shet Gandalal Anandji who was voted to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting. Sha Nathubhai Manchhachand proposed, and Sha Mohan Pragji seconded, and it was resolved unanimously "that, as the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and his officials act oppressively in connection with our sacred Shetrunja Hill, we should ask the representatives of Shet Anandji Kalianji to take strong measures in the matter and to petition the Government."

MEETING AT GOGHA.

GOGHA, SEPT. 20.

A meeting was held by the Shrawaks of this place, yesterday, when "some oppressive actions of the Palitana Durbar which injured the Jains' feelings" were discussed. It was settled that a very strong protest be made against the Durbar's movements, and Shet Anandji be informed accordingly.

THE SANGAMNER ENGLISH SCHOOL BUILDING.

SANGAMNER, SEPT. 21.

A crowded meeting was convened, last evening, to show the feeling of gratitude towards Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., and Bai Dinbai Petit, for giving the liberal grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, towards the Sangamner English School Building, and for the kind reception of the deputation sent from here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 21.

Mail steamer Massilia, from Aden, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Alphee left Karachi for Bombay on 21st instant (Monday), and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salazie arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

THE TURF AND ITS ENEMIES.

The Anti-Gambling League and its chief officers do not appear to make very great progress in their crusade against betting. They have tried several falls with racing celebrities, but have generally come off second best, and must by this time be pondering whether the game of badgering followers of the Turf is worth the candle. Were the League ten times as powerful as it is now, it may be seriously questioned whether it could influence a single individual from making a bet if so inclined. All Britons who have a love for sport are more or less disputatious, and nothing comes more readily to the mind directly a difference of opinion arises than an inclination to "back one's opinion." So long as we have sport we shall have betting, and if men did not bet on horse-racing, they would find other modes of speculation. I am not inclined to discuss the ethics of betting; in these details of our existence every man must be a law unto himself, but worse enemies than any League can be are the black sheep who frequent race meetings and "fleece" unsuspecting people by decamping without discharging their liabilities. Talking over the subject recently with an old Turfite I was especially pleased to gather that "welshing" is not nearly so prevalent as it was in the old days of open courses, when any vagabond could deck himself in fancy costume, mount a stool, and shout the "odds." But it is not altogether unknown even now, although a "foim" have only to be caught at it once or twice to be scouted by the reputable pencillers. In the days of long ago I have witnessed some of the most rascally things perpetrated on a racecourse, but have never once been victimised myself, and I have been present on a good many of our best racecourses. Let me relate one little incident that occured a good many years ago, in which a football comrade of mine figured.

BONNETTING A BOOKEE.

The scene of the amusing little episode I have just recalled was at an old-world city that boasts one of the largest courses in the kingdom, which at that time was open to the public "free." Paddocks and stands, of course, excepted. As youths, our cricket and football club life brought most of our members together frequently, for besides being comrades on the field we were companions of it, and it not unfrequently happened that a party of a dozen or more would wander in company to all manner of places. If it was boating or canoeing—the latter excercise was always welcome—there would be a party on the river; if swimming was the amusement, then we should help to swarm the bath or stroll out of the town and bathe in the river. Naturally enough, when a race meeting had to be "done," the same dozen or so went together. One of our three-quarer backs was a big strapping fellow of 5ft. odd—something of a "hobbledehoy" he might have been termed if anyone fell out with him—tall, lathy, and slim, but possessed of rare courage. In a word, be was a youth with grit; as loyal a friend as one could wish, and a spendid companion in "a tight place." Although slender in appearance, he possessed marvellous strength, being a deadly tackler at the Rugby game. For all he boasted such physical advantages, he had a simplicity which at times was almost childlike; but once roused he was difficult to appease. Well, we all went to the race meeting, as merry a party of youths as one could imagine. Our speculations were modest, and none too successful. Towards the end of the racing our young giant was "welshed." That is to say, he backed a winner and the book-maker refused to pay. There was a bit of a scene, but entreaties and threats alike proved of no avail, pay the bookee would not. Round about were the usual horde of touts and loungers, who chaffed our young friend unmercifully. This he stood for a long time in stoical fashion. Then to add insult to dishonesty, the bookmaker's assistant, a fat, chubby little man with a beaming face, wearing a gorgeous costume of velvet and a tall hat with tremendous curly brims, hopped off his stool, approached his victim with a big grin and proceeded to give him some "fatherly" advice about betting, to the delight of the fraternity around. This was listened to with a look of withering scorn for a time, the contrast between the little round betting man and the lanky youth being irresistibly funny. The homily had concluded, and the welsher was just about to hop on to his stool again, when quick as lightning down came the big flat hand of our three-quarter back fair and plump on the top of the curly-brimmed hat. Crash it went right over his ears on to his shoulders, his head and neck being completely smothered. Never have I seen anything more neatly done, and as the round one tugged away at his hat the crowd who had gathered fairly roared again, the bookmaker himself joining in the general laughter. Our tall youth had turned the tables with a vengeance, and stood there with glaring eyes and clenched fists ready for war, if war it was to be. He fairly towered over his discomfited foe, and his look of quiet determination was quite sufficient to show that he felt equal to holding his own. There was a little bustling about, but we were quite numerous enough to surround our chum and get clear. This happened well over twenty years ago, and the wiry youth is now a fine big fellow in an important official position under Government, but the incident is as green in my memory as if it happened but yesterday. "Take that!" he cried, as he smashed his tremendous hand down on the hat, and in recalling the scene I fancy I can hear his roar now. It was only a small stake he had lost, and the wretched bookmaker would have little the best of the bargain when a new bat had been paid for.

RETRIBUTION.

Some few years later I witnessed the capture and punishment of another of the "welshing" fraternity on the same racecourse. This was at a steeplechase meeting, and if ever the victim of the crowd's wrath ever set foot on a course again he must have possessed a marvellous fascination for the Turf. One of the events had just concluded, when suddenly a big shout went up and a smart-looking fellow was seen leaping the rails and bolting "across country." His hat blew off, but he hurried off hugging the usual leather satchel. He had a fair start, but a hue and cry was raised, and in less time than it takes to tell it a score of excited men were in full chase. Others joined, and by the time the drags, coaches, and booths were cleard the delinquent was fifty or sixty yards away. It was a long and stern race but "Mr. Welsher" was caught just as he reached a stile some mile or so from the betting ring. I had hurried out to witness the chase, but was not prepared for what followed. Once captured, he whined and cringed in a manner one would have deemed impossible in a being calling himself a man. First he offered to give every copper he had, but he had liitle chance of doing this, for half a score of angry hands were on the straps, and in a twinkling it had been torn open. Someone in the crowd then gave it a snatch, and out came all the money. A desperate scramble was made for this, some gaining prizes, whilst others were rolled over and over in the melee. The man's collar and tie were savagely torn off, and then the crowd started to tear the wretched creature's coat from his back. This they actually did, and from the look of terror in the man's face he evidently thought his capturers would stop little short of actual murder. In a rough and ready fashion it was then decided upon to march him back to the ring as an example for others. There was a good deal of excitement as he was brought on to the course and so dense was the crush that the few police were powerless. Taking their victim to the water jump, in rags from head to foot, shivering with fright, half-a-dozen men took him by the arms and legs, and after a few preliminary swings to and fro to get in time, the welsher was flung clean into the air over the fence, falling into the water on the other side more dead than alive, to all appearances. It was a bitter day in November, and such a douche must have been a dreadful shock. As he attempted to scamble out he was pushed back into the water two or three times, until at last the police fought their way to him, surrounded him and escorted him, dripping from head to foot and deathly pale, into some harbour of refuge. That was the last I saw of him. How long all this would have gone on one almost shudders to think of; but it gave me a nasty turn at the time such as I am not likely to forget. Happily, "welshing" is now a thing of the past, although as I have already hinted, one occasionally hears of wrong ones being in evidence.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

How many years ago it is since the new course was opened at Oadby, in Lincolnshire, I am unable to say, but there must be plenty who can easily recall the racing on the old Victoria Park. I fancy that is the name of the Park, but am not certain. In the old days I was a visitor at Leicester, and well remember the run of success which attended Fred Archer on that occasion. Anything but a constant attendant at race-meetings, I still could find plenty to entertain and enlighten me, and was rather fond of dodging amongst the crowd, looking at the three-card trick here, the purse swindle there, and a spinning jenny in some other quarter. It is not difficult to find geniuses on a race course, but it always seeems a pity that genius should be so perverted. Here I am tempted to go into the few "games" it is, or was, possible to see on the Turf, such as pricking the garter, the thimble and pea, and finding the "lady," as the three-card artists sometimes describe their "enterprise." But my object in this paragraph is to recall a bolt from the blue. A joker might so describe the rush from the police which I am about to describe, but this was not a joke, it was very real. Wandering around away from the races at Leicester on this occasion, I became interested in the doings of a little party working one of the spinning tables. There were the usual gang of touts and assistants and some few victims who where planking down their half-crowns in the vain hope of securing a haul. The police, of course, would not tolerate such a game for a moment. I had stood by and watched the easy way in which the "chances," went all one way for some minutes, and became still more interested as the value of the stake rose. Suddenly the table was sent flying in the air in pieces, the mechanism and coins being scattered in all directions. A police inspector had arrived on the scene as if by magic, and before anyone could have been aware of his presence he had taken one powerful kick with his foot, with the result I have indicated. It was all so sudden that one involuntarily gave a cry of alarm. Quick as the movement had been, it was scarcely more rapid than the disappearance of the "workers" of the table. In a twinkling they had vanished as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up, leaving the instrument to be smashed and trampled under the feet of the posse of police who accompanied the inspector. What became of the money seemed to concern no one. At Warwick I have seen the stands of betting men smashed up and their pictorial canvases torn into shreds by order of the functionary whose duty it was to levy a toll on the bookmakers pursuing their calling outside the rings. This official, I recollect, was a sturdy old gentleman, short in stature, clean shaven, and with the tight trousers of horsey men. If the occupiers of these frail stands—I suppose they are not used nowadays—refused to pay, this queer-looking little gentleman at once instructed his henchmen—usually two burly pugilists—to destroy what they could lay their hands on. Many and many an exciting scene have I looked on when pay day came round, but I am afraid of saying more of the shady side of turf recollections at present. Some day I may recall a few of the tricks practised on the unwary by the evil geniuses who follow racing for a livelihood.

THE VARIETY STAGE.

Just for a change, it may not be uninteresting to quote an amusing little anecdote from "The Variety Stage," a capital little work dealing with music-hall life in all its variety. The rise of the agencies is traced with care, and amongst those "agents" who are given a prominent place is Mr. Maurice de Frece—a name not unfamiliar in music-hall circles to-day. It was Mr. de Frece who "introduced" Harry Liston, Henri Clarke, William Bailey, the late Fred Coyne, Fred La Roche, and Lingard. Miss Jenny Hill, whose demise some short time ago caused such a gap in the music-hall world was discovered by Mr. de Frece. Another old favourite "introduced" was Mr. Charles Godfrey. But let me tell the story of a little exploit at the Cape. After many wanderings, Mr. de Frece decided upon a tour in South Africa, where he toured as Professor Hoffman, Wizard of the North. During his stay in the Transvaal he experienced many strange adventures, one of which is certainly worthy of record. At a small town he stopped at, on arrival he went to the estate agent, and asked what place he could hire to give his entertainment in. "There is none," was the reply, "except the Police Court." Straightway the manager repaired thither, and saw the magistrate, Mr. Gee, who told him that there had been no amusements in the town for upwards of two years, and that he might give his "show" in the Court after the business of the day was done. That afternoon de Frece had the Courts cleared and erected a stage. The entertainment proved a great success, and as there were no seats the audience brought their chairs with them. The next morning Mr. de Frece went to pull down the fittings, when the enthusiastic magistrate said: "Never mind; I'll remand the prisoners. And remanded they were for the space of four days. That, I take it, was something like 'push.'"

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Major M. W. P. Block, R. A. from 24th September to 10th November 1896.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be very much regretted that our University Syndicate sometimes sticks—in spite of being convinced to the contrary—to a point which is once resolved. Last year all the B.A. students of our colleges made a requisition to the Syndicate to continue the B.A. examination for ten days, giving one paper per day and not two papers a day as was the case the last two years because it is almost impossible for candidates to bear the burden of writing two papers a day for one full week. Though the requisition of the students was supported by some of their professors, the Syndicate paid not the least attention to it. I wish, Sir, the members of the Syndicate had taken the trouble last year to visit the Town Hall at the end of the 5th and 6th day and asked the examiners and overseers how many candidates were suffering from illness and were unable to undergo the daily hard work imposed on them. I hope the attention of the Syndicate is drawn to the fact that last year the candidate, whom every examiner and every professor of his college expected that he would stand 1st in the 1st class and would carry away all the available prizes, was unable to bear the burden of writing two papers per day continually, and on the 4th day the examiners did not think it advisable to allow him to write the papers as he was suffering very much from illness, which might have proved somewhat fatal according to a doctor—once a syndic—if the said candidate had remained longer in the examination hall. Consequentely the unfortunate candidate could not write 4 out of 10 papers—in spite of which the examiners taking into consideration the excellency of the six papers that he had written declared him successful in the 2nd class, and thus a really deserving 1st class student will have to remain in his life as a mere 2nd class graduate. His fortunate rival who carried away six prizes and scholarships was also very ill on the 5th day as well as on the 6th day and was with difficulty able to write the papers of those days. And though he obtained the scholarships and prizes in the papers of those days, he was not able to do them full justice on account of his illness due to continual hard work at the examination hall and had the misfortune of losing his 1st class from some few marks. Many similar instances happened last year, especially in the case of those who stood high up in 2nd class. From these instances it is to be hoped that the Syndicate will take into consideration the necessity of continuing the B.A. examination for ten days from this year. It is no use making comparisons with the work the candidates have to undergo in England when we take into consideration the climate of India and the weak constitution of the poor Indian student.—Yours, &c.,

N. P. DESAI.

THE weekly report for the Punjab states that the standing crops are withering for want of rain in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Gujranwala, and are also suffering from heavy westerly winds in Rohtak and Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are bad in Rohtak and unirrigated tracts of Gujranwala, and below average in Delhi, Rawalpindi and unirrigated tracts of Lahore, and well-irrigated tracts of Gujranwala. Rain is badly wanted in all districts. And cattle have begun to suffer in Hissar and Gujranwala, and are dying in parts of Ferozepore for want of fodder.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT, 1896.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

On Wednesday evening (16th September) Mrs. Alcock distributed the prizes at Nasik, bringing to a close a very successful meeting. It was, however, generally regretted that not a single representative from Nagpur put in an appearance this year, all the more so, that in consequence not a lady from that "golfing" centre graced the tournament with her presence. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Betham, ever courteous and hospitable, were, alas, unable to be present, Mr. Betham having been transferred to another station, "over the waters and far away," and the older members of the R. W. I. G. Club missed them sadly. However, the fates have been kind to all in permitting of such genial hospitable residents as are now stationed in Nasik, famed alike for the "Royal and ancient" game and also for its "Holy" river, the Godavery. It will be a long time before the visitors will forget the bright, sparkling presence of the graceful little lady who presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and may she be in the station at many more of our tournaments to enhance the value of the prizes with her winning ways. As anticipated, the course was somewhat "lengthily" altered, and no rain having fallen for some weeks in Nasik, the ground was hard, and in most places unfit for the handy work of the iron, consequently the approaches to many of the holes were rendered exceedingly difficult. It is with a sigh of relief we hear it is proposed to abandon the 3rd hole, close on 600 yards] and perched up on the brow of a well furrowed hillock. Mr. T. B. Fry's play throughout was remarkably good, and his round of 39 phenomenal, and beats all records in recent years, and on such a "tricky" course where the best of drives and approaches are liable to be badly "cupped." His average for the Club's Gold Medal, for the lowest of four rounds played in competitions—41½—is another remarkable feature of this tournament; Mr. E. G. Gahagan coming next with 46½, and Mr. H. R. N. Ellison, who only arrived from Madras a few weeks ago, and to whom the Nasik course was entirely new, third with 46¾. It seems a pity he had to tear himself away to play in the cricket matches at Poona just when he had got "well set," for the redoubtable Fry would have found himself hard pressed before the meeting ended had Ellison remained on.

May he visit Nasik again in the near future and meet with the success his style and play well deserve.

Mr. Gahagan would have, in all probability, improved upon his play if he had not had the onerous duties of honorary secretary to perform, which he did to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The members of the "Chummery" are specially indebted to him for the complete arrangements he made for them in securing the "old Collector's Bungalow," and seeing that their creature comforts during the week were well provided for, and it is the wish of all that he may be stationed in Nasik for some years to come, to fully enjoy the benefit of the climate and the post of honorary secretary to the R. W. I. Golf Club, which he so ably fills, and to which he was unanimously re-appointed. In the driving competition he was first with 246 yards, 2 feet and 4 inches, beating last year's record by 30 yards, the hard state of the ground this year helping the "Far and Sure" drivers considerably. For the "Scratch" and handicap Foursomes there were very few entries, and it seems a pity the committee did not fall in with the views of a number of golfers and make one competition when there would have been 9 couples in all. The play in both competitions was very good, and each defeated couple were only knocked out after a hard and prolonged struggle. MacDonald and Wroughton won the "Scratch," and Ferguson and Jacob the "Handicap."

In the Ladies' competitions, Miss Humphrey was most successful, winning the Honorary Secretary's prize, a Sky Handicap from Scratch, and the Club's Silver Medal for two special rounds of the course, all starting from scratch with 53 and 50 = 103; Mrs. H. S. Jacob being a good second with 51 and 54 = 105.

As there were so few entries for the hon. secretary's prize the committee decided to have an "allied pairs" match instead of the usual handicap, when Miss Humphrey was partnered by Mr. Gahagan, and they came in with the excellent round of 54 from scratch played on the men's links. In the first "allied pairs" Miss Gahagan was brought in successfully by her brother; Miss L. Humphrey with Mr. Ellison coming in second, and Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Wroughton third. In this match Miss L. Humphrey played a very strong game, and with such an able partner only lost the match by 3 strokes, having to give the winning couple 6 from scratch.

For the Ladies' putting competition there were 10 entries, and after tieing with her sister *twice*, Miss L. Humphrey succeeded in holing out the 9 holes in 21; Miss Humphrey, second, in 22; and Mrs. Hight, third, in 23.

The following are detailed accounts in full of all the matches and competitions played off during the week:—

CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. W. PORTEOUS, I.C.S.

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
E G Gahagan	46	48	94	4	90
T B Fry	49	46	95	Scr	95
Revd A Manwaring	53	60	113	14	99
H R N Ellison	50	51	101	Scr	101
R C Wroughton	51	51	102	Scr	102
J H du Boulay	51	59	110	8	102
A G B Young	59	62	121	18	103
J I Murray	52	56	108	4	104
R A English	59	56	115	10	105
C E Nixon	56	56	112	6	103
Dr D MacDonald	53	55	108	Scr	108
A K Green	55	62	117	4	111
J B Alcock	62	59	121	4	117
H S Jacob	56	55	121	2	119
H F Silcock	retired		...	14	...

Mr. Gahagan won the cup; Mr. Fry, 2nd; and Red. A. Manwaring 3rd.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
1st Mr Gahagan	246	2	4
2nd Mr Fry	227	4	3
3rd Mr Wroughton	225	0	6

LADIES' SKY HANDICAP.

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
Miss Humphrey	47	53	100	Scr	100
Mrs Gibb	57	48	105	8	107
Mrs Jacob	49	60	109	Scr	109
Miss L Humphrey	65	53	118	8	110

NASIK GYMKHANA CUP.

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
E G Gahagan	46	48	94	Scr	94 } Tie.
T B Fry	50	44	94	Scr	94 }
H R N Ellison	51	47	98	Scr	98 } Tie.
C E Nixon	51	51	102	6	96 }
Dr D MacDonald	49	52	101	Scr	101 }
Rev A Manwaring	58	57	115	14	101 }
R C Wroughton	51	51	102	Scr	102 }
H S Jacob	57	53	110	8	102 }
J I Murray	55	56	111	6	105
J Humphrey	63	55	118	10	108
J H du Boulay	59	58	117	8	109
A K Green	59	58	117	6	111 }
A G B Young	68	61	129	18	111 }
J B Alcock	62	58	120	6	114
A F Furguson	65	71	136	10	126
R A English	63		retired.		

Fry and Gahagan tied for the cup, and on playing it off next morning by one round for the R. and Golf Club Cup, Fry won; Gahagan 2nd; Ellison and C. E. Nixon tied for 3rd place.

PRIZE PRESENTED BY MR. H. P. SILCOCK, I.C.S.

	Round	H'cap	Nett.
Miss and Mr Gahagan	61	6	55
Miss L Humphrey and Mr Ellison	61	scr.	61
Miss Macartney and Mr Green	73	10	63
Mrs Gibbs and Mr Wroughton	65	scr.	65
Miss Harris and Mr Humphrey	74	8	66
Miss Humphrey and Mr C E Nixon	67	scr.	67
Mrs Hight and Revd A Manwaring	79	10	69 }
Mrs and Dr MacDonald	75	6	69 }
Mrs and Mr H S Jacob	69	scr.	69 }
Mrs and Mr G B Alcock	88	8	80

Miss Gahagan, 1st; Miss L Humprey, 2nd; and Miss Macartney, 3rd.

SILVER CUP (HANDICAP), PRESENTED BY THE CLUB.

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
T B Fry	43	46	89	+2	90
H R N Ellison	45	46	91	Scr.	91
A K Green	50	54	104	10	94
E G Gahagan	45	50	95	+2	97
H S Jacob	60	50	110	12	98
J I Murray	49	46	105	6	99 }
R C Wroughton	53	46	99	Scr	99 }
J H du Boulay	52	57	109	10	99 }
Revd A Manwaring	61	58	119	16	103
J Humphrey	52	61	113	10	103
A F Ferguson	60	64	124	18	106 }
J B Alcock	62	56	118	12	106 }
Dr D MacDonald	54	54	108	Scr	108
R A English	66	58	124	12	112
C E Nixon	62	57	119	6	113
H F Silcock	72	58	130	16	114
A G B Young	66	70	136	18	118
N C Macleod	70	67	137	10	127

Fry won the Cup. Ellison, 2nd, Green, 3rd.

LADIES' PUTTING COMPETITION.

Miss L Humphrey	21
Miss Humphrey	22
Mrs Hight	23
Miss Macartney	24
Mrs Gibbs	25 }
Mrs Manwaring	25 }
Mrs MacDonald	26
Mrs Kahrabji	28
Mrs Alcock	29 }
Mrs Jacob	29 }

1st Miss L. Humphrey; 2nd, Miss Humphrey; and 3rd, Mrs. Hight.

"SKY HANDICAP."

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
Revd A Manwaring	47	55	102	16	86
W E Young	49	52	101	10	91
J H du Boulay	53	51	104	12	92 }
V E Booth	52	52	104	12	92 }
J B Fry	39	49	88	+4	92 }
C E Nixon	54	50	104	10	94
J I Murray	54	54	108	10	98 }
H S Jacob	55	57	112	14	98 }
Dr D MacDonald	50	49	99	Scr	99
A K Green	57	57	114	10	104
R C Wroughton	52	53	105	Scr	105
J B Alcock	60	60	120	14	106
R A English	56	66	122	14	108
N C Macleod	62	63	125	16	109
J Humphrey	59	63	122	12	110
E G Gahagan	56	54	110	+3	113
R B Nixon	63	76	139	18	121
J A Jeffrey	77	80	157	18	139
H F Silcock	Retired.			16	...
A F Ferguson				18	...
A G B Young				18	...

1st, Rev. A. Manwaring; 2nd, W. E. Young; 3rd, and J. H. du Boulay, V. E. Booth, and T. B. Fry.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S PRIZE.

	Round.	H'Cap.	Nett.
Miss Humphrey and Mr Gahagan	54	scr	54
Mrs and Mr Jacob	64	6	58
Mrs Gibbs and Mr C E Nixon	66	6	60
Miss Gahagan and Mr Murray	68	7	61 }
Mrs Hight and Rev A Manwaring	73	12	61 }
Miss L Humphrey and Mr Green	67	4	63
Miss Harris and Mr W E Young	74	6	68
Miss Macartney and Mr Humphrey	82	12	70

Winner of the honorary secretary's prize, Miss Humphrey; Mrs. H. S. Jacob, second; and Mrs. Gibbs, third.

"BOMBAY GYMKHANA" CUP (HANDICAP).

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
J B Alcock	51	48	99	14	85
J H du Boulay	51	48	99	12	87
A K Green	49	50	99	10	89
T B Fry	44	42	86	+4	90
C E Nixon	50	53	103	10	93
W E Young	51	51	102	8	94
H S Jacob	53	56	109	14	95
J I Murray	55	51	106	10	96
R C Wroughton	49	48	97	scr	97
A G B Young	63	55	118	18	100
R A English	58	59	119	14	103
V E Booth	57	60	117	13	105 }
Rev A Manwaring	58	57	115	10	105 }
Dr D MacDonald	49	57	106	scr	106
N C Macleod	66	59	125	16	109
J A Jeffrey	64	63	127	18	109
A F Ferguson	72	61	133	18	115
J Humphrey	64	..	..	12	
E G Gahagan	..	..	..	×3 }	Retired
R B Nixon	..	..	..	18 }	

Winner of Cup, J. B. Alcock; J. H. du Boulay, 2nd; and A. K. Green, third.

SKY HANDICAP.

	Round	H'Cap.	Nett.
V E Booth	50	6	44
E G Gahagan	47	+1	48 }
R C Roughton	48	Scr	48 }
R B Nixon	62	12	20
Capt Hicks	55	4	51
J Humphrey	59	7	52 }
A R Green	56	4	52 }
T B Fry	50	+2	52 }
Col Fitzherbert	60	6	54
Rev A Manwaring	61	6	58 }
N C Macleod	67	9	58 }
J I Murray	...	5	
R A English	...	9	Retired.
J A Jeffrey	..	12	

Won by V. E. Booth.

LADIES' HANDICAP.

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
Miss Humphrey	57	52	109	scr	109
Mrs Jacob	51	52	103	6	107
Miss L Humphrey	62	56	118	6	112
Miss Macartney, retired					

Won by Mrs. H. S. Jacob.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB CUP "SCRATCH."

	Rounds.		Total.	H'Cap.	Nett.
T B Fry	45	51	96	+4	100
R C Wroughton	49	49	98	Scr	98
E G Gahagan	52	47	99	+2	100
H S Jacob	53	50	103	12	91
J I Murray	51	103	8	94	
J Humphrey	56	57	113	12	101 }
A K Green	55	54	109	8	101 }
C E Nixon	49	64	113	12	103 }
A F Ferguson	57	64	121	18	103 }
J H du Boulay	55	56	111	8	103 }
J B Alcock	60	51	111	8	103 }
R A English	55	65	120	16	104
A G B Young	62	61	123	18	105
V E Booth	63	55	118	8	107
Dr D MacDonald	54	55	109	Scr	109
R B Nixon	71	62	133	18	115
J A Jeffrey	69	72	141	18	123

Winner of Cup, T. B. Fry; winner of Handicap, H. S. Jacob.

THE CLUB'S SILVER MEDAL (SCRATCH) COMPETITION FOR LADIES—2 ROUNDS.

	Rounds.		Total.
Miss Humphrey	53	50	103
Mrs H S Jacob	51	54	105
Miss L Humphrey	60	58	118
Mrs Gibbs	59	60	119
Miss Macartney	68	61	129
Miss Gahagan	62	...	retired.

Winner of Medal, Miss Humphrey.

"SCRATCH FOURSOMES."

First Ties.

T B Fry and J H du Boulay beat C E Nixon and J I Murray by 2 holes up.

R C Wroughton and Dr MacDonald beat J B Alcock and E G Gahagan by 2 up and 1 to play.

FINALS.

R C Wroughton and Dr MacDonald beat T B Fry and J H du Boulay by 2 up and 1 to play.

"HANDICAP FOUR

ts, concerned, except in the case of Thana, where mills, situated at Kuria, were attached to Bom- for the purposes of the Act. No additional staff was ertained in the districts. In Bombay Town and nd a staff and establishment costing Rs. 22,828 annum was found to be necessary. With this vision it was intended to supervise the working all mills in the Presidency, but to assess at first mills in Bombay only. Subsequently proposals re made for controlling all mills from Bombay—a ange which became unavoidable when the system taxation was amended. The cost of the staff and ablishment represents a percentage of 3·46 on the al revenue received for the year 1895-96, allowing oportionate additions for February and March ring which months the duty ceased owing the repeal of the Act. Apart from the all clerical establishment, the administration the Act required the appointment of an ad- ional Covenanted Assistant in Bombay and e creation of two Inspectorships of Factories, these and to the Presidency Inspector of Factories r. Shore, under the control of the Chief Inspector, as entrusted the work of supervising the mills, amining accounts, checking returns and export pplications, and generally of making casual visits the mills throughout the Presidency. With the aff provided, the mills in Bombay were inspected on verage 3 or 4 times a month and those in the ofussil as frequently as possible. No serious regularities were discovered. Frequent tests of e yarns under process at the mills paying no duty Government failed to disclose the manufacture of rn over 20's count. A few of these tests are given Appendix V. In the case of weaving mills the rns in use were found to vary occasionally to the tent of 2 or 3 counts from the standard of weft. seems, for instance, clearly established that a oth intended to contain 24's weft will at most lls be found to be frequently woven from 22's 20's, and will at times show 28's and 30's. he cause of this has been elsewhere explain- l. Similar variations would appear to occur the count of all weft yarns, a fact which ften does not receive due consideration from those ho advocate taxation of cloth by the count of weft ontained. Another point of no little importance was tablished by the experience gained in administering he Act. The finer cloths of the Indian mills seldom ontain warps over 20's. This being so, a tax on arns over 20's is in most cases a tax on weft only. 5 per cent. tax on weft would scarcely exceed 1½ er cent. on the finished value of the cloth. Thus he system of excise which imposed a 5 per cent. duty n yarns over 20's, though equalizing the incidence of mport and excise duties on fine yarns, can scarcely e said to affect imported and local cloths alike. Either the two cloths are in competition or they are ot. If the former, a 1½ per cent. tax on many kinds f local cloth is inadequate. If the latter, the tax is nnecessary. In neither case can the system be said o be satisfactory.

It does not seem that up-country mills can com- ete in the export trade with their more favourably dmated rivals in Bombay. This fact, it may be oticed, very greatly simplifies the control and as- essment of mills in the mofussil. Grey yarns ex- ported both before and after payment of duty presented no difficulty. They were readily traced on the mill books, and obtained exemption and draw- back according to the dates of production, i.e., of bundling.

DIFFICULTIES IN GRANTING DRAWBACK ON YARNS WOVEN INTO CLOTH BEFORE EXPORT.

In the case of exports of cloth provided for in Sections 20 and 21 of the Act, the satisfactory identification of the yarns contained therein was attended with many difficulties. What precisely these difficulties were is explained in the following extract from a note recorded by me on the subject three months before the repeal of the Act. It must be remembered that under Sections 20 and 21 the exporter claiming drawback on yarns woven into cloth must show—(a) the quantities and counts of yarns in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which they were produced, and as nearly as possible the dates on which they were produced; (b) the mill at which and as nearly as possible the date on which the fabric was woven, and the conditions of drawback being allowed are—(a) that the cloth has been woven within twelve months from the date on which it is shipped for export; (b) that the yarns in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within the said twelve months.

The decision of claims for drawback on yarns in woven goods was not unfrequently a question of great intricacy even with the assistance of the formula system. To prevent in some measure the rejection of claims in all probability well founded, a margin of 2 counts was allowed in dealing with such claims that is to say, a claim for drawback on cloth of standard weft 24 would be allowed if for counts 22, 24 or 26 sufficient duty had been received in the month indicated to enable the claim to be met. Such an allowance constituted, it was felt, only a reasonable working margin for weavers. The concession proved of value in dealing with such application; still there is reason to doubt whether the system could have answered permanently, even when so modified in the interests of mill-owners and exporters. Fortunately claims were not numerous, only Rs. 31,001-5-9 of the total revenue collected (Rs. 6,62,474-0-4) being returned as drawback during the period of this report. The repeal of the Act in the beginning of this year abolished an arrangement for refunds which must ultimately have led either to the rejection of many genuine claims for drawback or to a confusion in the account of the revenue inconsistent with the maintenance of an efficient check on drawback payments; these, in the absence of such a check, may easily degenerate into a bounty on exports. It seems only fair to mention that mill-owners generally gave every assistance in questions of this description, and evinced no tendency of attempting to profit by the confusion which necessarily prevailed when counts of yarn were to be traced through woven goods. In one case, a mill, having temporarily lost the service of the weaving master, was found to be claiming drawback on cloth bearing a standard of over 20's count, but in which no dutiable yarn was being used when the claim came up for decision. It is in no way certain that the use of the lower count, apparently due to the absence of a competent weaving master, had been commenced when the cloth exported was manufactured. But in view of the uncertainty which existed on the point the mill-owner at once withdrew all applications for drawback on cloth woven in his mill. Such a course was in the circumstances evidence of the extreme carefulness of mill-owners generally not to infringe the provisions of the Act.

ACT II OF 1896.

The Cotton Duties Act of 1896, in exempting all yarns and imposing a tax on cotton goods, removed from the scope of taxation all mills which have no machinery for weaving cloth. As a result the number of mills liable to taxation in this Presidency fell from 95 to 48. Three hosiery factories in Bombay Town were brought under control, making in all 51 factories for assessment.

Thus the area covered by mills for assessment was concentrated by the complete exclusion of three districts and by limiting all but one-tenth of the mills to be assessed to the centres of Bombay and Ahmedabad. This change seemed to require a re-distribution of the inspecting staff provided previously under the Act of 1894, and further advantage was taken of the re-organization then necessary, to transfer from the District Collectors to the Custom House at Bombay the work of assessing the mofussil mills which, except in the case of the Thana District, had until then remained in charge of the Collectors. This latter alteration, desirable under the old system as soon as the work in Bombay had sufficiently settled into the regularity of routine, appeared under the new Act unavoidable, owing mainly to the anticipated difficulty of assessing ad valorem goods.

While 17 mills are shown to use all their high count yarns for weaving purposes, 27 deal largely in bundled yarns over 20's count. In the former case the new duty would largely increase the monthly payments due on production. In the latter there would be a gain of 5 per cent. duty on the high counts yarns bundled to set off against the new duty on coarse yarns in cloth. The estimated effect of the change will in the aggregate increase the taxation in this Presidency by some five lakhs. The full effect of the change will not, however, be felt for some little time, owing to the large stocks held by many mills at the time of the passing of the Act. These stocks are freed from duty by Section 41 of the Act, provided the procedure laid down therein s complied with.

MILLS IN NATIVE TERRITORY.

Of the four mills in Native territory referred to in paragraph 3 above, three weave cloth. It is not yet known whether the system of taxation in these mills has been altered to resemble the new tax imposed in British India. Such a step has been suggested as desirable to avoid in a measure the prospects of unfair competition in Ahmedabad districts where some of the production of the Baroda mill is occasionally brought for sale. Meanwhile enquiries are being made concerning the extent of the competition which may arise. No information has so far been received to show that the Ahmedabad mills have been prejudiced in the markets by the competition of unequally taxed goods.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The revision of the duties, involving a more elaborate form of assessment and a large addition to the number of claims for exemption and drawback on exports, required the employment of a slightly increased clerical staff in the Custom House. Further, the large reduction in the number of mills to be controlled in Bombay Town and Island rendered it possible to depute one of the special Factory Inspectors to take charge of the mills in Gujarat, mainly centred at Ahmedabad. After providing an office for the latter, the total cost of staff and establishment debitable to the Cotton Duties administration in this Presidency amounts to Rs. 23,777, representing 2·82 per cent. on the estimated revenue for 1896-97. This compares favourably with the cost of collecting the duties under the Act of 1894, though in that case the percentage incidence, it will be remembered, was only 3·46. In addition to the transfer of one Inspecting officer to Ahmedabad the new duties necessitated the appointment of a new officer, Mr. McCormack in place of the former Inspector, Mr. Carpenter. The [illegible] skilled only in the spinning process of cotton manufacture, was not competent to control the loom production of the weaving mills. The re-arrangement took effect after the close of the period to which this report relates. It may however be mentioned, with reference to the remarks made in paragaph 11 above, that it was found possible to utilise the services of Mr. Carpenter in another department of the Custom House after his removal from the port of Inspector under the Cotton Duties and Factory Acts.

FREE STOCKS.

Under Section 41 all mills were entitled to issue free of duty stocks of cloth ready for issue from the mill on the date of the passing of the Act, provided that a list of the same was promptly tendered to the Collector. Claims under this section were made by all the mills, the stocks being in some instances remarkably heavy. Two mills in Bombay had stocks of over 4,000 bales. The list were found to be accurate; and in the case of bales no difficulty has been found in allowing free issue. Loose pieces of cloth in stock have somewhat complicated the assessments for the periods immediately following the introduction of the Act, and have smilary led to some slight confusion in dealing with exports containing such pieces. No record is ordinarily maintained of the disposal of pices of cloth. It has seldom been possible to ascertain the number of the bale in which stock or free pieces of cloth have been packed. The matter has, however, been simplified by adopting a working assumption that stocks of cloth unbaled have been baled in the first packages of the same kind of cloth made up after the Act came in to force. This hypothesis, if not in most cases accurate, can be justified by its results, and it has worked with excellent effect. It is anticipated that in the majority of cases the stocks of cloth entitled to free issue will be exhausted within 12 months of the date of passing of the Act. In a few cases there is a prospect of this limit being exceeded. The existence of these stocks requiring exemption has practically doubled the work of introducing the new system of taxation.

SPECIAL DRAW BACK.

Claims for drawback on yarns under Section 39 of the Act—yarns which would otherwise be taxed under both Acts—were not numerous. In all 24 were received, out of which 10 were allowed wholly or in part.

GNERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report it seems desirable to bring to the notice of Government the assistance received from the Mill-owners' Association and also from individual mill-owners and managers in dealing with the numerous questions which have arisen under the two Acts. It is evident that the smooth working of enactments of this nature must depend very largely on the spirit in which they are accepted by the persons concerned. That two systems of excise on mill produce to which the mill-owners were not only unaccustomed, but of which they in the first instance disapproved, and to which in the second they were strongly opposed, should have been introduced and carried on without friction or dispute is greatly to the credit of the mill-owners of this Presidency. It is difficult to conceive how the several questions disposed of during the year and explained in the course of this report would have been satisfactorily settled had the mill-owners and their subordinates adopted a less helpful attitude. Of the new Inspectors, Mr. Engel has given great assistance in technical matters and has worked carefully and well. Mr. Carpenter gave satisfaction while doing duty as Inspector of Factories. Mr. Maganral, who has already been brought to the notice of Government in connection with his work on the Bombay Gazetteer, has contrived to deal very thoroughly with the intricate duties of a new and at times very hard-worked office.

THE GANPATI MELAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Curiosity led me yesterday to visit some of the places where the melas are held during these Hindu holidays. My feelings were shocked to find small boys, quaintly dressed, continuously dancing and being paraded through streets at a time when they ought to be comfortably sleeping in their beds. This state of things shows want of prudence and care for their welfare on the part of their guardians. The time of these melas is from about 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. during the eleven days of the Ganpati festival. Not only have these boys to keep up during these late hours, but they have to undergo the exertions of singing, dancing, and going through various evolutions which form one of the items of these gatherings. Add to this the month or more of training and preparation for this occasion, and then you will imagine, sir, what a great strain this must be on the health of these usually weak Hindu boys. Poor boys! They are the victims of the fanatical enthusiasm of the ever-busy Marathi Bramins. I doubt whether they understand the meaning of songs they are taught to sing. It is fortunate for them that they do not; else the effect of the false and crude ideas contained in these songs on their impressionable young minds would have been baleful.

So much for the youngest generation. Now for the grown-up boys attending High Schools and Colleges. They have thrown away their books and have been wasting their nights in these melas. It is strange to see an habitually hard-working Brahmin student suddenly metamorphosed into a "Melawalla," dancing and singing during the hours, precious to students, especially at a time when the University examinations are drawing near and when their studies demand close and constant attention. They should know that theirs is the age at which they should not take part in any religious, social, or political movements. This is a piece of advice given by one who is their well-wisher. If they think themselves too wise for it, let this not disturb their minds.

These melas are, as far as I am aware, a new invention, produced out of the ever-fertile brain of the Poona Brahmins. They first came into existence, or rather undue prominence, last year. Bombay imported the idea from Poona. This year their number is more than doubled. Every nook and corner of those parts of Bombay inhabited by the Marathi-speaking population has its mela. Visits are paid and returned by these melas to each other. One cannot but help laughing at the absurd antiquated dresses and paraphernalia in which these bands march with banerets on their way for these visits, especially when they are accompanied and countenanced by persons too grown up to take part in such puerile movements. The dress of one band specially struck me. As they were marching past my doors, I thought that so many King Dushyantas (Dushyantai is the hero of the drama Shakuntala) that appear on the native stage, have left it for the streets. The grand rendezvous of these melas is the compound of a chawl at Kandawady, Girgaum, where all of them go to pay their respects to the head mela, which has got its constitution, its secretary, treasurer, &c. When I visited the place the secretary was so hard-pressed for time, was working with such a zeal, and had so many things to attend to, that I thought his lot must certainly be unenviable, if he has to work in such a way during these eleven nights of the festival. I am told, a learned Maratha Brahmin not known for the sobriety of his language delivers his harangues in this compound to a crowded audience. I have even heard that some melas from Poona are coming down to Bombay. To what extremes will these faddists go?

These melas are ostensibly held in honour of the god Ganpati, but poor Ganpati comes in for a very scanty share of the songs sung at these, the burden of the majority of these being politics. Happily for the peace of Bombay, the crowd which gathers every night round these melas cares only for the tamasha, and does not understand nor pays any attention to the meaning of these songs. It can safely be said that even the singers themselves are seldom actuated by any devotional feelings.

The leaders of the important melas are Maratha Brahmins. They guard their authority with jealousy. The slightest encroachment on their authority, even by the other sects of Brahmins, is not tolerated. Hindu community being a medley of many incongruous castes, differences of opinion have already arisen in these melas, and instead of uniting the community, as was the primary object of these organizations, disunion has been creeping in; and if this state of things continues, this movement within a few years will die its natural death as has been the fate of many other similar organizations, and will sink in deserved oblivion. That day will be welcomed by many respectable Hindu inhabitants of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 19. W.

A WATER FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When Tulsi and Vehar lakes were found incapable of holding water sufficient for supplying the growing want of the everyday increasing population of this city, and when Tansa water-works were built at the cost of so many lakhs of rupees to answer the purpose, people were convinced that anything like water-famine cannot lay its merciless hands upon Bombay the Beautiful. But, alas, this conviction is no more, at least to the inhabitants of Champa Lane—a crowdy locality in Bhuleshwar Ward. For the last three or four days the supply of water is so much reduced that people do not even get sufficient water for drinking and cooking purposes. Possibly this might be owing to some reparations, but, sir, imagine the sufferings of persons living in a five or six-storeyed house, having more than twenty-five rooms and occupied by nearly two hundred persons, getting in the whole day as much water as would hardly suffice the occupants of five or six rooms. Their sufferings and hardships are still more aggravated when their servants, who would at such times be ordered to fetch water from the wells of adjoining houses, absent themselves on account of their Gauri festival, which lasts for three days. I hope you would allow me to ventilate the grievances of hundreds of people, through the medium of your influential journal, and thereby earn the gratitude of these

SUFFERERS.

THE ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE first match of the above tournament was played, last evening, between the Bombay Rovers and a team picked from the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. The Cooperage ground, probably the best football ground in India, was in excellent condition. The west side had been enclosed, and seats were provided for members and subscribers. By five o'clock, nearly all the chairs were occupied, and the remaining sides of the ground were also two and three deep, a greater crowd gathering as the evening became cooler. Punctually at five the two teams appeared on the ground. The Rovers having won the toss, elected to play with the wind, which was blowing fairly strong, and defended the Bandstand goal. The teams were as follows:—

ROVERS.

Goal—Hines.
Backs—Walton and Colin Ross (captain).
Half-backs—Smardon, Allan, and Philbrick.
Forwards—Church, Martin, Fischer, Jemnen, and Angus Brown.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Goal—File.
Backs—Seymour and Evans.
Half-backs—Holmes, Sinfield, and Hookham.
Forwards—Routledge, Mhoney, Sturt-Lockwood, and Beer (captain).

At five minutes past five, Sturt kicked off, but almost immediately play was transferred to the Royal Artillery by Ross, who from the very beginning showed excellent form. The Artillery backs were hard pressed, and a "corner" was the result. An excellent "kick in" put the ball right in front of the goal posts; Angus Brown then managed to get a good chance, and passing at the right time to Fischer, the latter put the leather into the net, and secured the first point for the Rovers. This was only after four minutes' play. Some indifferent play by Allan then gave the Gunners a chance, but Ross again relieved, and passed the ball on to Church, who made a good run down the left wing. Allan against lost a chance by dribbling, instead of feeding his forwards. The Gunners managed to get the ball away, but were promptly stopped by Smardon, who was playing a nice game. After a bit of loose play on both sides, Fischer managed a splendid run. He passed to Brown, who was off side. The Rovers, however, were not to be denied, almost directly after Angus Brown was on the spot, and sent in a shot which File could not keep out. Brown had been playing a very plucky game all this time, and each effort of his was cheered by his admirers in the chairs. A few minutes saw the forward contingent of the Rovers again attacking, but the R. A. team back division rose to the occasion and warded off the frequent ouslaughts from both wings of their opponents. Routledge and Mhoney (on the left wing of the military team) soon after got hold of the ball from a goal kick, and by some pretty play nearly succeeded in breaking through the Rovers' defence, but Ross saved most brilliantly.

The Gunners' kicking at this time became very erratic, and the play was confined to their "twenty-five." A deal of uninteresting play followed, until the military men made a determined effort, and Routledge narrowly missed scoring. The Rovers almost immediately replied, and the R. A. backs just saved their goal by putting the ball behind and giving the Rovers a corner kick. There was no result—the civilian team took no advantage of the numerous corner kicks, and this was, no doubt, owing to the fact that the ball, instead of being placed as near as possible before the posts, was usually sent beyond the line of the twenty-five yard flags. It was noticeable that the Gunners always made a good attempt after a corner kick, but Ross and Walton were far too safe, and stopped each attack in splendid form, except on one occasion, when Hine was called upon to save, which he did in good style. Soon after the whistle went the result at half-time was:—

Rovers: 2 goals.
R.A.: *nil.*

On changing sides the Rovers had the wind against them, but this did not seem to affect them much, as Ross impressed it on his team that the ball was to be kept low. The wind being in favour of the military men they now played up all they knew, and the result was a fast and furious game in which neither side had any distinct advantage. The play at times was in fact brilliant, and Seymour and Evans showed up well as both. Fischer and Brown were playing a dashing game, and were really bombarding the Artillery stronghold. The Gunners, however, could not withstand this attack. Fischer, after a good run, "shot," but the ball just struck the goal post and rebounded into way. Brown, however, was in his place, and landed the leather safely in the nets, and thus scored the third goal for his side. The R. A. forwards now showed up their true form. They made many fine runs, and Lockwood nearly scored, but the ball just went over the cross-bar, which was a very hard piece of luck. Soon after, however, the same player took advantage of a bad miss-kick by Ross, and by a hard long shot scored the first goal for the military team. The game was now very even, and Hines was again called up to defend his goal, which he did, but allowed a corner to his opponents. This corner resulted in nothing. After some even play Church, on the left wing, got on to the ball, and made the best run of the evening. He carried the ball the whole length of the field, and passed to Fischer, who by a most magnificent shot secured the fourth goal for his side. The whistle sounded shortly after, and the Rovers were thus left victors by four goals to one. Among the civilians Fischer, Church, and Brown were excellent as forwards, while all the half-backs played well. Philbrick would have done much better, had he let the men alone and played more on the ball. Walton and Ross, too, were invaluable, though the latter was suffering from an injury received in a recent Rugby match. For the Gunners, Routledge, Lockwood, Beer, Seymour, and Evans were distinctly good. Mr. Shaw, the old Scotch International, acted as referee, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of both teams. The very handsome cup, which is now six years old, was on view in the enclosure.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE above Club held their weekly shoot at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, when twelve members turned out, and spent a very pleasant afternoon. Spoons were shot for at 700 and 800 yeards, and the weather was all that could be desired. A few members made very good scores, and it is to be hoped they will keep up to their present standard, and so be in good form for the Presidency meeting, which takes place in Poona during November. Spoons were won by Corporal Walmsley, and Lce.-Corpl. Clyne, at 700 yards, and Sergt. W. Fry and Sergt. Gabbett, at 800 yards. The distances next Saturday will be 200 and 300 yards.

23RD COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	22e
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	21f
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	20
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	18
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Vol V Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt G Gibbett, Ord Dept	12
Vol A E Freel, G I P R Vols	10

(a) handicapped 3 points. (b) handicapped 4 points. (c) handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon. (d) handicapped 6 points. (e) handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon. (f) handicapped 2 points.

24TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21b
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	20b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19d
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	19e
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	18c
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Vol A E Freel, G I P R Vols	7
Vol V Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	2

(a) handicapped 8 points. (b) handicapped 6 points. (c) handicapped 4 points. (d) handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon. (e) handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—With the exception of scattered local showers the week has been practically rainless. Rain is urgently needed in almost all districts. Autumn crops are reported to be withering from want of moisture in Sangor, Seoni and Hoshangabad, elsewhere, crops are still in good condition, but the rice crop in highlying lands will be imperilled if rain does not come soon. The earlier crops are being reaped. Land under preparation for winter sowings. Prices are rising in Saugor, Nimar, Wardha and Bilaspur; elsewhere steady.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of the transfer of the managemen of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company to the hands of the E. I Railway Company is still under consideration, and the precise terms are not yet settled; but it is believed that the transfer will probably be arranged.

AT the last meeting of the Indian Tea Association attention was drawn to the fact that tea chests are again arriving in London short of invoice weight. This would seem to show that the thefts of tea which were stopped by the vigilance of the police last year are again commencing.

A USEFUL little pamphlet on the use of mallein as a means of diagnosis in doubtful cases of glanders has been issued over the signature of Veterinary Captain A. T. Peace. Captain Peace tells us incidentally that the first preparation of mallein was made by a Russian military veterinary surgeon named Kalning, who in one of his experiments accidentally inoculated himself with glanders, and lost his life.

TWENTY sabres and 100 rifles have been sent from Wano to cover the construction of the Naricha levy post on the Inzar Kotal.

CAPTAIN A. D. G. SHELLY, R. E., Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway, who is now in Madras in consultation with the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, has received a telegram from the District Magistrate requesting him to go to Negapatam to settle in person with the locomotive workmen who are on strike, as they refuse to listen to the District Magistrate, Head Assistant Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police.

THE season report for the last week does not take full note of the recent heavy rain in Bengal, but it shows that prospects have improved particularly in the jute districts. The report from the Punjab still runs: "Rain badly wanted in all districts," and a similar cry now comes from the Central Provinces, where the week ending 16th instant was practically rainless. The autumn crops are reported to be withering in Saugor, Seoni and Hoshangabad, while the rice crops in the high-lying lands will be imperilled if rain does not come soon. In Central India the crops have been damaged owing to want of rain in Gwalior and from excessive rain in Malwa.

IN the Durand football tournament on Friday afternoon a large crowd of spectators assembled at Annandale to witness the tie between the Somersetshire Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifles. The greatest interest was felt in the game as the two teams had played a drawn game on Monday. During the first half no goal was scored, but the Somersetshire had rather the best of the play. The kicking was very uncertain on both sides, and a shower of rain made the ground slippery. The weather cleared, however, and in the second half the game was much more lively. The Somersets were in better condition than their opponents, and this began to tell as the game became faster. After fifteen minutes the Somersets secured their first goal and immediately afterwards got a second, their passing and centering being good. The Rifles rallied and made desperate efforts to score, and amid wild excitement they got a goal. It was then only a few minutes from time and the play became still faster, but no more goals were scored on either side, and the Somersets thus won by two goals to one.

THE Allahabad paper says:—It is significant that rumours of grain riots are beginning to be abroad in the bazaars. One day last week there were circumstantial stories going about in Allahabad as to riots that were said to have taken place simultaneously in Agra and Cawnpore, and though nothing whatever appears to have occurred at either place to justify such a report it found ready credence nevertheless. The truth is that the export trade, which is always more or less unpopular with native feeling, becomes in times of scarcity like this a perfect bogey. Even "educated and intelligent," which means being interpreted English-speaking natives, are in just the same mental attitude upon this point as their countrymen who have not received the light at Colleges and High Schools. It is useless to tell them that prices have only to rise and exports must cease, and that if they rise beyond that again imports must begin to come in. They will reply triumphantly that such and such a firm sent so much grain to Calcutta during the past month, and that at that rate in a few weeks there will be no more left in the market. The idea that though India may be suffering, other parts of the world may be abounding in plenty, is not one that they can realise: what they see is that a scramble for grain is setting in and that foregin countries are getting the best of it. If these are the sentiments of the enlightened, no wonder if the patient Indian masses begin to heave with suspicion and anger, and that their wrath should rise against the merchants and banias who appear to them to be betraying the country.

AN important excise judgment was delivered in Calcutta on Friday by Justices Macpherson and Banerji. The case was first argued before Justices O'Kinealy and Banerji who differed in opinion, when the case was referred to another bench consisting of Justices Macpherson and Banerji, who have now decided it. The point at issue as stated by the Deputy Magistrate of Goalundo, who tried the case in the first instance was that the accused was found manufacturing a kind of liquor, which he calls *sanjwani sura* or life-reviving liquor, though he has no license from the Collector to manufacture any liquor. The liquor was made by the fermentation of *gur* and different spices, and the strength of it is 36 degrees below London proof. The accused's act falls under the purview of section 53 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1878. There was no doubt he was making it for medicinal purposes, but the law makes this no exception in his favour. The accused admits having made liquor; he is a *Kaviraj* by profession. Their lordships hold that the term "spirituous liquor" is not defined in the Act and continue—"Whatever the exact meaning of the term may be, we do not think it is intended to include a medical preparation merely because it is a liquid substance, alcoholic in its composition. We observe that the liquor in the present case was manufactured from *gur* or treacle mixed with other ingredients as to the nature of which we know nothing except that that preparation was made for medicinal purposes. The case would have been different if the accused had been found manufacturing alcoholic spirits separately for the purpose of being used in the preparation of a medicine. That, however, is not the case here. What he is found to have manufactured by processes of fermentation and distillation is not alcohol or spirits separately, but a compound substance, the medicine, at once. That act does not in our opinion come within the purview of section 53, and the view we take receives support from the consideration that if it was an offence to manufacture this particular liquor it would equally be an offence under section 53 to sell it. We do not think that upon the facts found in this case a conviction for selling it without a license could be maintained. The conviction and sentence in the case must therefore be set aside, and the fine, if realised, must be refunded." Their lordships rebuked the Deputy Magistrate for presuming to question the legality of a previous decision of the High Court in an analogous case.

THE Kashmir Durbar have willingly accepted the plan for reorganising their regiments of Imperial Service infantry into four batallions. It will probably take a year to effect the necessary changes.

THE Railway Conference at Simla will probably reassemble for a final meeting next month. The decisions it has arrived at regarding the various projects will be submitted in a formal despatch to the Secretary of State.

THE Press Association understand that further diplomatic correspondence relating to the Armenian outrages will be issued shortly, from which it will undoubtedly appear that they originated at Yildiz Kiosk, and were approved by the Sultan, in order to check the apparently rapid development of the young Turkish or Reform party, and not from any dread of a serious attempt by the Armenians to revolt.

LAST year's working of the Calcutta Shipping Office, upon which a resolution appears in Wednesday's *Gazette*, shows that again there was a falling off in the number of British seamen shipped through the Calcutta Office, while the increase in Indians proper was considerable. There were nearly four hundred fewer of the former and over seven hundred more lascars. These changes did not take place on a decreased total of seamen shipped and discharged through the Office, but on an increase of over eleven hundred of all nationalities. Deserters were not so numerous last year, there being only 46 to the previous year's 62. The reason assigned for this is the reduction in the number of European seamen arriving at the Port as crews of British ships. The British tar, proverbially improvident, showed signs of improvement last year. No less than Rs. 11,079 was remitted home on account of seamen's money orders. This was a great increase upon previous years, and is ascribed to the rate of exchange being more favourable for home remittance, and to it being on that account easier to persuade seamen to send their wages to their wives and families. A source of concern to the authorities was the great increase in the number of distressed seamen sent home, there being 102 as compared with 26 in the year previous. Sixty-six of these men went to Calcutta from other ports to get employment, but as there was no reasonable possibility of obtaining work, they were deported at Government's expense. Of the whole number of vessels of all kinds entering Calcutta port last year, there were only two cases of imposition on seamen and one of ill-treatment reported and proceedings taken.

TAUNGIYI, which is the Head-quarters of the Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, has, within the past few years, grown into considerable importance. Several of the Sawbwas or Chiefs also having taken up their residence here. In consequence of its growing importance, the Excise, Game and Trespass Acts have been extended to it. It is also the head-quarters of the Civil Surgeon of the District, who is zealously increasing the popularity of the hospital and dispensary—to the latter numbers of Shans and others flock daily for treatment. Proposals for the establishment of a good school for the instruction of the sons of the many Chiefs and others have been most favourably considered by the authorities. Plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of a suitable school buildig and before the year is out it will probably be ready for use. Taungiyi has also been recommended as a suitable place for the establishment of a sanitarium; but up to this the place has not been examined for that purpose.

THE Czar, during his visit to Balmoral, will be entertained by the Duke of Fife with deer drives in Mar forest. The Prince of Wales will arrange for a drive of red deer in the Queen's Whitmouth forest, and roe deer drives in Abergeldie and Birkhall woods. The Emperor is not a keen sportsman. The Emperor and Empress will be accompanied by a small suite, but there will be a difficulty in finding accommodation for the Imperial party, as the guests include the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Serge, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the Dukes and Duchesses of York and Connaught, Princesses Louise and Victoria, and Lord Salisbury.

A DESPATCH from the British Ambassador at Washington, enclosing the first part of the Venezuelan case on the British Guiana boundary question, was issued the other day. Sir Julian Pauncefote explains that the document is an only summary to be followed by two other statements. The counsel for the Venezuelan republic asserts that the settlements of the Dutch and their English successors have never extended beyond the rich alluvial land off the sea coast and the river estuaries. Assuming for the sake of argument that England may have a right by occupation to the territory, he declares that England has no title by occupation to forty thousand square miles of land in which neither Dutch nor English ever had a settlement.

MR. MCKINLEY, in a letter to the Republican Convention, denounces free silver as imperilling American credit and commerce. Since 1878 four hundred million dollars have been coined, and the Government is pledged to maintain their parity with gold. This moral obligation is also legal and expressed in the public statutes for nearly twenty years. He also stoutly opposes an unlimited irredeemable paper-money, and considers the protection of the issue of supreme importance; he recommends the immediate restoration of tariff reciprocities, thus affording America fresh markets. He advocates legislation to prevent the immigration of agitators and disquieting elements, and concludes by formally accepting his nomination as a Presidential candidate.

M. DE LANESSAN, one of the ablest writers on colonial questions in France and for some time himself Governor-General of Indo-China, writes to the Parish journal "La Patrie" with reference to the situation in Tongking—"In 1891, when I arrived in Tongking, the Delta was in a state of insurrection. To the north and the east in the mountainous regions separating the Delta from China the pirates swarmed, and as no one hindered their exploits they were quite free from care, and entered the Delta whenever they liked. In order to put an end to this state of things I negotiated with the Court of Anan (for which I have been much blamed) for the purpose of its using its police force to drive back the pirates into the mountains. The Court of Anan accepted my proposals, and in little time the inhabitants of the pacified part of the Delta were all armed so that they might defend themselves against the pirates. After this they lived almost in a state of security. I say 'almost' because the pirates, although driven back, still continued to commit acts of brigandage within the Chinese frontier. I then resolved to treat with the pirate leaders themselves, and for this I have also been blamed. One of them had already surrendered, others followed his example. These chiefs were given settlements in the neighbourhood of Langson, and took up a peaceful and useful mode of life. After my departure the policy of conciliation was dropped and one of force substituted. That is the true reason why each mail brings us bad news from Tongking.

A NEW plan for draining the Zuyder Zee in Holland is being tried with some success. The idea is simplicity itself, namely, not to oppose the tide, but to assist it in the formation of alluvial deposits. For this purpose small rafts, made up of bundles of sticks—fascines would be the military term—and secured by buoys, are let out from the mainland. In the smooth water thus made slime and sand form deposits round the rafts, and as the deposits accumulate the rafts are to be pushed further and further out until the mainland of Friesland is joined with the islands. The plan is almost childish in its simplicity, but it has been approved by many experts, both Dutch and German.

A TELEGRAM from Toulon to the *Soleil* says it was only owing to the fact that the guns were charged with small shot cartridges instead of the regulation Hotchkiss bullets that an accident which occurred during a firing practice of the French fleet did not attain the proportions of a veritable disaster. Instead of aiming at a target towed 500 yards behind the "Brennus," the "Ventour" turned her quick-firing guns on to the flagship, and for several seconds the balls fell like rain around Admiral Gervais and the officers of his staff. How they escaped injury is a miracle. The glass of the Admiral's conning tower was riddled with shot, which fell to the deck after being flattened up against the armoured superstructure, only one sailor was hit, a ball going through his foot. How the mistake occurred is a mystery, as it is thought impossible the gunners could have been 500 yards wide of their mark.

NEXT October, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will begin the publication of one of the most interesting and elaborately got-up books of this year and the next. This is Professor William Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," to which we have called attention more than once in its progress through "The Century Magazine." With certain aspects of Napoleon's career and plans Professor Sloane deals more directly and fully than any preceding historian. Every moderately informed reader of the "Century" must have seen that this new Life would prove to be one of the most creditable achievements of modern American scholarship. The work will be published in London in four volumes, and also in monthly parts, and contain nearly three hundred illustrations of various kinds, including coloured reproductions.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A SUBMARINE torpedo boat is now in course of construction at the Columbia Ironworks, Baltimore, United States. She will be capacle of steaming eight or nine nots at a depth of 60 feet. Her engines, driven by petroleum, are able to develop 1,800 horse-power. She can be submerged to any required depth by covering the smoke-stock and turning the rudder while keeping the engines at full speed. Under water the speed is kept up by electric motors fed from accumulators. Air for the crew is to be stored in reservoirs, which can be replenished by means of an air-pump having a rubber tube reaching to the surface of the water and buoyed up by a float.

Poukalovs' submarine torpedo boat which is being built at Cronstadt will be driven by electricity supplied by accumulators, and attain a speed of 10 knots. It will be 19 feet long, but weigh only a ton, and one man is sufficient to work it. We need hardly remind the reader that submergible torpedo boats are intended to steal close to a man-of-war and discharge against her the torpedoes which they carry with them.

The "Petit Parisien" has reported that the French Navy possesses a secret signal, or "feu de ratiere," as the sailors call it. The apparatus, we are told, is quite small, and throws out "electric rays" which cannot be perceived on the right or left, but only in front of the projector. It will enable a friendly vessel to discover a French man-of-war or squadron when all lights are out, and it can be used for signalling instead of rockets. The apparatus is the invention of a French naval officer, and is kept a secret under oath.

Apparently, the invention is not a method of "telegraphing through the air," after the manner

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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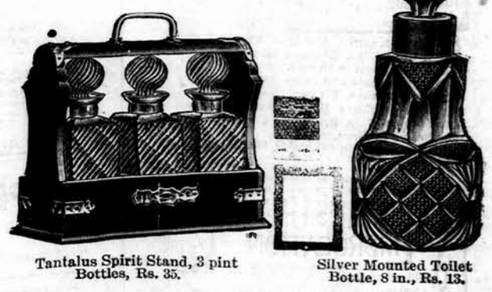

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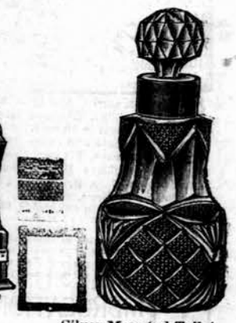

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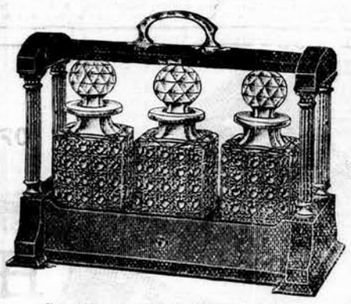

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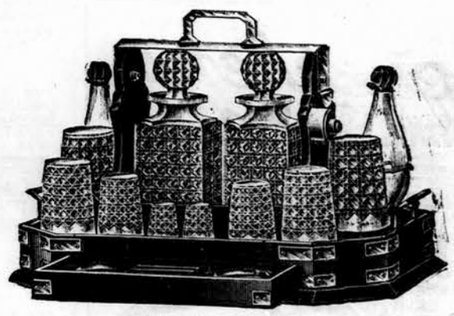

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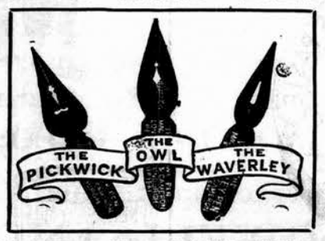

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